PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,835.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9629
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11200	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10,883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipt at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
13th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez Tax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
[illegible]	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	25th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	659
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company printed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
GOALPARA	2,147	Mon. 27th Sept.	4 p. m.	Y.M. & D.**
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 25th Sept.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 27th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd September, 1909.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900 *	„ 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 898: 2nd Class Rs. 589. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and *sea break their Journey at any port en route.*

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	15th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.
For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
A. LIVERPOOL.—			
1st single	605-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return	704 0
B. LONDON BY SEA.—			
1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,039-8	2nd return	792-0
C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—			
1st single	858-0	2nd single	627 0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0
D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—			
1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0
E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—			
1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,263-0	2nd return	832-0
F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—			
1st single	400-0 and 420-0		

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.— Rs.
Berths in general Cabin 210
„ „ 4 Berth Cabin 225
„ „ 2 Berth Cabin 240
London via Marseilles
with 2nd class rail ..... Rs. 357, Rs. 342
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.
For further particulars apply to:—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmester	30th Sept.
* KAISER	2,800	von Holdt	14th Oct.
† SOMALI	2,601	Greive	28th Oct.
* PRASSIDENT	3,400	Muhlbacher	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS!
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,338	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branchas and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARBAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.	No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88. Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99. Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81× No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8. Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×
GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.	These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form. Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100. Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.
MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.	This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5. Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.
"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.	A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.	Field, Marine or Theatre. Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-INCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED
By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.
By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FORM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars:—
Apply to
Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.
It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - - Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MONSOON PAULINS

made of

SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
Suit No. 9316 of 1909.

1 JEROOP TEJA.
2 KAPOORCHAND CASTOOR.
3 WALA TEJA.
4 SUTTRA SAROOJ, residing and doing business as Shroffs, at Chuckla, in the name of JEROOP TEJA and COMPANY. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAVARAM RAMCHANDRA, residing at Worli..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 26th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,161-9-7 for debt and the sum of Rs. 83-7-0 for costs, making together the sum of Rs. 1,245-0-7.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of July, 1909, the Sheriff of Bombay, was directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—A piece of Foras land, situate at Ferguson Road, admeasuring about 33939 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 232, 318, 694, 700 and 748, and New No. 12301, New Survey Nos. 2-2759 and 1-3020, and bearing Municipal Ward No. 2160, Street No. 1156, and bounded on the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., on the West by the Tansa Pipe Road, on the South by the Sun Mills, and on the North by the property of Haji Haroon Tar Mahomed.

Now, it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Rs. 10-4-3 will become due on 5th October, 1909, to Government on account of our year's ground rent.
2. Rajaji Lakhmaji and Poonamchand Loombji, claim Rs. 4,000 with interest at 1 1-2 per cent. per annum, from 10th May, 1909, under the Mortgage deed, dated 10th of May, 1909. The mortgage is in respect of the said attached property and other properties. Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SOLOMON J. JUDAH, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that the WEEKLY SURAT EXCURSION TRAIN will commence RUNNING from SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909,

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned ESMAILJI MULLA VULLIBHOY and ESSAJI MUSAJI, ALLIBHOY DOSSAJI and LOOKMANJI DOSSAJI are carrying on business in copartnership under the name of ESSAJI ALIBHOY & Co, but none of the partners has any right to sell, mortgage, alienate any of the partnership properties, moveable and immoveable, including the hulks of two steamers s s. "Alavia" and "Afghan" including the broken parts and materials of the said and other vessels now lying at Darookhana, hired in the name of Essaji Alibhoy & Co. The public is warned against entering into any transaction relating to the properties of the said firm including the said Darookhana properties without the consent in writing of the undersigned and any person doing so will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1909.

ESMAILJI MULLA VULLIBHOY.

MR. J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., begs to inform his constituents that he has started practice on his own account at No. 5—12, Queen's Road, Bombay and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

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Telephone—1090.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply, The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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JANARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
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The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders:—

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4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
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6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P (Chelmsford).
8. STEAM CAR.—20 H.P (Chelmsford).
GARDNER SERPOLETE.—16 H. P.

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Write to—
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BHAVNAGER STATE.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

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De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
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BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Matheran Bungalows belonging to His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan advertised to take place on Thursday, the 7th proximo, has been WITHDRAWN.

AUCTION SALE of Motor-Cars, Accessories, Machinery, etc., belonging to the Western India Motor Car Coy., Ltd.,

High Court
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, V of 1882, and in the matter of the Western India Motor Company, Limited.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Coy. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Rampart Row, Fort, the following:—

Lot No. 1 One 12 H. P. 2 Cylinder 4 seated "Beaufort" car.
" 2 One 8 H. P. 1 cylinder 4 seated "Darracq" car.
" 3 One 12 H. P. 2 cylinder 4 seated "Clement" car.
" 4 One 10 H. P. 2 cylinder "Argyle" car.
" 5 One 20 H. P. 4 cylinder Thorney Croft tipping waggon.
" 6 One 20 H. P. 4 cylinder 4 seated "Mitchel" car.
" 7 One 22 H. P. 4 cylinder "Orleans" car.
" 8 One 18-24 H. P. 4 cylinder four seated "Swift" car.
" 9 One Maharajah car without engine.
" 10 Five two tons 'Beanfort" Lorries.

Motor car accessories, tyres, tools, tubes, spare parts, wheels, motor work shop machinery, such as wheel cutting machine, lathes, drilling, milling and shaping machines with shafting and pulleys.

One electric driving motor, one grind stone, one chuck for 3 1-2 in. lathe, one lathe 3 1-2 inch, one polishing and one grinding machine, garage tools, such as drill and vulcanising machines, spare parts, etc.

Also office furniture such as glass door cupboards, office tables, chairs, copying press, one fire proof iron safe, etc.

The above motor cars as well as the machinery and furniture will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

The business of the Motor Service between Poona, Wathar and Mahableshwar, as a going concern will be put up first at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Official Liquidator, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Babu's Tank Road, now in the occupation of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy as a tenant and used by him as a tent-factory.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, to the representative of the original mortgagee the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Dorabji Pestonji Patel, the mortgagor, at the premises, at Babula Tank, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 25th day of September, 1909, at 5 p.m (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
Babula Tank Property.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground with the dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at or on Babula Tank Road in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6492 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 144, New No. 1327, Old Survey No. 2495, New Survey No. 3653, and bounded on the east by a public lane or road called Babula Lane, on or towards the west by the Babula Tank, on or towards the north by the public road called Babula Tank Road, and on or towards the south by a house and premises of Mirza Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 6 years old, quiet, sound and showy, well-fitted in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 nearly new motor car simplex value Rs. 6 H.P. —single cylinder—victoria shaped, with 2 seats, used only for a very short time is in working order, with lamps and water-tanks and hood.

On FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, rich curtains, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, rich Persia's and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Stuart Milne, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Stone Built Property, known as Jeeji House, at Murzban Road, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th October 1909, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Sassoon David & Co., and on account and risk of the Estate of the Late Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey, the mortgagor, the following very valuable property:—

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the East side of the Murzban Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 861 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the north by Revelin Street, on the east by Plot No. 85 of the said estate, on the south by Plots No. 82 and 82A, and on the west by Murzban Road which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade, and which said portions are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 2-8463, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3486 (2), Street No. 5A, together with all buildings and messuages standing thereon and which premises are known by the name of "Jij, House," and together with all electric fittings in the said premises.

The above property is totally new, having been built by the mortgagor about 2 years ago.

The building is all stone built on the latest sanitary principle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and CO., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalow with Out-houses, Stables, etc., at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, facing the Sea.

On THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., and on account and risk of the estate of the late Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsy, the mortgagor, the following very valuable property:—

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the Colaba Reclamation, in the Lower Colaba, Division of A. Ward, on the north side on the Wodehouse Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1694 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the north-west by a 70-feet road, on the north-east of plot No. 15, which said piece of land is known as plot No. 16, on the Colaba Reclamation, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under parts of Survey Nos. 9,765 and 5/9705, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 225 (19,) Street No. 128, together with all buildings and messuages standing thereon, and together with all electric fittings in the said premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

This Bungalow has just been built.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the above property will be received by the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Tank Bunder, cut of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co, Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. Khimji Khoosal & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Esmail Joosub, and under the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of December, 1908, made between the said morigagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or Parcel of land with the messuage and building standing thereon, situate at Tank Bunder, in the Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,16) square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector, of Bombay, under New Surv

RE: TRICUMDAS MILLS Co., LD.
(In Liquidation.)

WITH REGARD to the advertisement inviting offers for the purchase of cotton and yarn belonging to the above Company, it has been decided to sell the goods by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next at 4 p.m., at the Mill Premises. The goods will be open to inspection every week day between 12 NOON and 4 P.M. The cotton will be sold on the usual Colaba terms.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Liquidator.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 23RD SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 3/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 11/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities,...	62 15/16		
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1/16
Silver in New York	51 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·41		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 7/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
3 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/10 5/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate).Is. 3 27-32d.+1/16unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady buyers at the price.

London, September 22.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 20,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 50 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 50 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 37,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week .....Rs. 20,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	.. Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 ,,
Imports	...10,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 7·12+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 15-16+1-16

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·85 +02	6·81	6·79	6·79

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·79	6·79	6·79	6·79	6·79

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	40,000 Bales,
Do. do. last year	42,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000 ,,
Do to Continent	7,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—12·15+05

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·25 +·15 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 12·99+·06 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of Oct. } No quotations.
Do. do. Dec. }
Closing Tone of spot—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 18-32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 13-32
Good Broach	d. 6 8-32

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.—35 1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Done—Steady.
Baletto Russa 62½lbs.—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 3-4 Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship —44 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 1/4 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 32s. 6d.
,, ,, Mutton Tallow ... ... 33s. 9d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ... Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23RD SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	700	Dubai	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,500	Abass	
3 Bundles Rupees	6,000	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,000	Bushire	
1 Parcel Govs ...	23,550	Trieste	M. Cohen & Fils
Gold Coins.....	337		
Rupees	122		
1 Bundle Govs...	1,800	Bagdad	A M Shashoo
Gold Coins ...	1,351		
Rupees	200		
3 Packages Rs....	4,000	Kundapore	Sundry Importers

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL from Bombay on 21st September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	21,754
B. B. & C.I. Railway	69	80,876

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. ,, 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 20th July.

Money:—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal has decreased by Rs. 59 lakhs. No change has been made in its official rate of interest.

Exchange:—
The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1 s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-4

Government Paper:—
This market opened at 94 3-4 for the 30th September settlement, and declined to 94 11-16, at which there were buyers at the close. Ready Paper was quoted at a premium of 1-16 per cent. Only a small business has been transacted to-day. There were buyers in Calcutta in the forenoon at 94 5-8 for cash and at 94 1-2 for one month's forward delivery.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 94-12	} Buyers.
1st Settlement	...	,, 94-11	}

Bullion:—
Reuter reports a fall of 1-16d. in the silver market in London, the rates now being 23 11-16 for spot as well as forward delivery in two months. Private telegrams stated that a small business was done at 1-16d. higher. The American quotation was down 1-4 at 51 1/4, Our local market opened at 60-2, ex-duty, for ready as well as October delivery, declined to 60-1, advanced to 60-4, but receded to 60-2 at which there were some buyers at the close. The November settlement kept 3 annas higher. A fair business was done to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bar:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	2	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	2	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	5	0a

a Buyers.

COTTON

Market Report:—
Our market opened firm at about yesterday's closing quotations with few sellers. Later on owing to private telegrams from home bring less bullish, and buyers withdrawing, prices gave way and at the close there were sellers at our quotations. A moderate business was done at Colaba at the decline. The market closes quiet.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	290-91	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	275	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	262	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	256	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	252	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	252	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	223	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	243	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	230-1	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	239	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	249	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	213	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·88 +03	6·84 +03	6·82 +03	6·82 +03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·82 +02	6·82 +03	6·82 +03	6·81 +02	6·82 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with a better demand.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
Sept. ... ... ,, 8 15 6 B. T.
April-May ... ,, 8 3 0 ,,

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady with more doing.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Kutni ...Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... ,, 7 5 0 ,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 7 2 0 ,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ... ,, 7 1 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	41	8 0
White Khandeish... ...	,,	47	8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed:—
September. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
Sept.-Oct. ... ... ,, 6 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... — ... Rs. 23 8 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... ,, 22 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed:—
Sept.-Oct. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—
White Delhi, Sept. ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May — ,, 5 3 6 ,,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,472 1-2
India	85 1-2
Indian Specie	52
Mills:—	
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	3,462 1-2
Phœnix	80
Emperor Edward Mills	780
Presses:—	
New Mofussil	770
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co	128
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	91
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Colaba Land and Mill	1,110
Treacher and Co	570
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	600
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	209 bales.
Wheat	4,459 cwts.
Linseed	2,688 ,,
Rapeseed	8,628 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,121 ,,
Poppyseed...	59 ,,
Groundnuts	552 ,,
Castorseed	4,631 ,,
Rice	15,763 ,,
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed...	8,907 ,,
Mowrseed...	936 ,,
Gram	1,991 ,,
Joowar	15 ,,
Maize	90 ,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI SEPTEMBER, 23.

The Improvement noted in freights last week has been well maintained and a considerable amount of business has been done, in most cases at increased rates. At the moment it appears that the demand for tonnage is less keen, but on the other hand owners show every disposition to maintain rates.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is a Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1909-1910:—

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Sept. 1909.				
Bengal	48,60,000	48,09,750	.....	50,250
In Aug. 1909.				
Bombay	10,00,000	9,600	.....	9,90,400
Total...	58,60,000	48,19,350	.....	10,40,650

Six Sales of Bengal Opium and five months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Sept. 1909.				
Bengal	29160000	27777450	.....	13,82,550
To end of Aug. 1909.				
Bombay	10,00,000	1,7,2200	.....	8,27,800
Total ...	39160000	27949650	.....	22,10,350

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

September 22.—There is no change in exchange. 3½ per cent. Government paper is at 94-10.

Coal.—Baraboni are at Rs. 11-8; Bengal, Rs. 750; Bhalgora, Rs. 13-12; Burrakur, Rs. 10; Equitable, Rs. 36; Ghusick, Rs. 10-12; Kasoonda, Rs. 27-8; Raneegunge, Rs. 15-12; Standard, Rs. 14-12.

Jute.—Barnagore, (Ord.), Rs. 61; Clive, (Ord.), Rs. 53-8; Dalhousie, (Ord.), Rs. 53-8; Dalta, (Ord.), Rs. 113; Hooghly, (Pref.), Rs. 80; Kamarhatty, (Ord.), Rs. 106; Kanknarrah, (Ord.), Rs. 135; Northbrook, (Pref.), Rs. 108.

Bank of Burmas are at Rs. 113.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—16 bales wool, Mahomedally Joosub: 75 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 87 bales wool, Ebji Shivji 210 cwts cajoo kernels G Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Peraia s—10 cwts cardomoms, E Sultanally; 1 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—18 bales hemp 108 bales cotton-waste Khimji Visram and Co 52 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

Hermiston s—201 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR BREMEN.

Ratenfels s—372 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 900 cwts mowrasseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 31 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co

FOR GENOA.

Hermiston s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE

Koerber s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 90 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koerber s—15 bales twist, Alois Schweiger Co., Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 62 cwts pennel seeds, G L Hengkee, 4 pots rosa oil, S Dossabhoy & Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Sessoon J David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kasha; 10 cases prunes, S Dossabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—173 bales cotton, R. D. Master.

BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

Benevolent Society Meeting.

THE Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presided at the 55th annual general meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, held last evening in the New Synagogue, Khadak.

Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarkar, the Honorary Secretary, submitted the annual report and the statement of accounts.

Mr. Isaac Abraham proposing the adoption of the report observed that the Society had for its object a most noble aim and though their community was a small one, he did not think they were in any way behind any other community in helping the cause of charity. He could not understand why then a Society which had done very useful work for several years should suffer from want of financial support. He attributed such a state of affairs to differences which existed among them and he was sorry to say that even young and educated men amongst them did not forget them in helping an institution which was a tie of unity. It was started to help the poor and every member of the community was in duty bound to help it with all his might. He suggested the appointment of a committee to thresh out the question thoroughly and adopt such means as would out-root the differences, so that their unfortunate brethren would receive better help and support. In conclusion he said that charity blessed both, the one that gives and the one that receives. He pointed out certain portion from the report which required alteration.

The report was then unanimously adopted in accordance with the alterations as suggested by Mr. Isaac.

The Chairman made a few remarks. He hoped that the present state where they drew on the capital itself to meet their liabilities would be improved and the next time he would be with them on a similar occasion the funds would be in a more satisfactory condition and the subscriptions were doubled. He was well acquainted with the community and was glad to find them advancing in intellect, education and position. Small as the community was, it was fairly represented in the various grades of the Public Service. No doubt the community was not rich and they had to fight their way onwards under adverse circumstances. But from their Scriptures, which were also his, it could be seen that the best traits of this nation had come to light when they were in adversity and under privations. He wished the Society every success in its charitable work.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 3rd Sept. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Sept. 1909.	For week ending 3rd Sept. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Sept. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	12	459	22	470
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	16	472	24	456
Vessels transported	7	316	19	351
Vessels attended to	...	21	1	41
Vessels warped	3	16	...	11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—September 17, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of G. K. Darling I. C. S., of a son.

MILLER—September 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Walter Miller, Indian Institute of Science, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEECHEY—September 3, at Pegu, Burma, the beloved wife of Mr. P. Beechey, Land Records.

SHIPP—September 17, at Cawnpore, Wilfred H Shipp, of Wigston Magna, Leicester, England' Assistan Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 28m.; Sun sets 6h. 35m.; High water 6·26m.; 6·2s.; Low water 1·25s.
The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9·30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Cricket Match at Ganeshkhind.
Poona, H. E. the Governor's XI vs. J. M. Framjee Patel's XI.
Taj Mahal Dance, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "A man of knowledge increaseth strength."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" team vs Baronet: "B" team vs The Technical Institute. The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sunsets, 6h. 34m.; High water, 7-52m., 7-57s.; Low water, 0-43m., 2-24s.

Sunday, September 26.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 8-50m., 8-46s.; Low water, 1-52m., 3-10s.

Monday, September 27.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Sun rises 6h 28m, Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water 9h 38; 9-45s. Low water 2h.-31m. 2-50s.

Tuesday, September, 28.—Rovers' Football Tournament. Cooperage, 5-40. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary general meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets. 6h. 31m., High water, 10-22m., 10-37s.; Low water, 3-34m, 4-28s.

TAJ MAHAL.—There will be a dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

SURAT EXCURSION.—As announced in our Advertisement columns the weekly Surat excursion train will commence running from Saturday Oct. 2.

A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.—A small Marconi's wireless telegraph station has been opened near the Back Bay Baths, in connection with the machines of Marconi's wireless telegraphy that have been installed on board two new steamers of the P. and O. Company in Bombay harbour.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following figures show the attendance of patients at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of August:—Attendance, 1,997; average, 64·4; and the prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, bronchitis and diarrhœa.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S APPLICATION.—Some days ago Mr. Arthur Crawford applied to the Bombay Government to desire the Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution for defamation which is now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. Government have now replied, declining to grant the application.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-the 25th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 1-30 p. m. the same day at the new General Post Office.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur, M. A., will expound "Gatha Spentomad" Chap. I (Yasna XLVII), verse 6.—At 5-45. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will continue his discourse on "The legend of the three wives of Zarathushtra."

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Polka	DeLas Torcros...J Navarre
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
Song (Cornet Solo)	I'll sing thee songs of Araby ... F Clay
Selection	Les Huguenots ... Meyerbeer
Liebesgruss	Salut D'Amour ... Edward Elger
Selection	My Lady Molly ... Sidney Jones
Valse Orientale	Vision of Salome ... A Joyce

INSTALLATION OF A NEW DASTUR.—The interesting ceremony of installing Dr. Manekji Nasarvanji Dhalla as a Dastur, writes a correspondent, by presenting him with a shawl on behalf of the community was performed at Karachi a few days ago. Mr. Framroz Edalji Panthaki, the head of the Parsi community, performed the ceremony. In doing so, he read congratulations for Dr. Dhalla received by letter and wire from Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kaikobad Adarbad, Head Dastur of the Deccan, Khan Bahadur Adurji Muncherji, president of the Parsi Punchayet of Broach. Mr. Dinshah Merwan Irani on behalf of the Bazmai Jasnai Roozai Ahoormazd Society, Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, etc. Several shawls were presented to Dr. Dhalla on the occasion.

A NEW THEATRE IN PRINCESS STREET.—The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey performed on Tuesday evening the interesting ceremony of opening a new theatre in Princess Street, to be called the "Crushan Theatre," which has been built there for the Kathiawad Theatrical Company. The Company performed on that evening a new play entitled Shri Crushan Charitra, which attracted a crowded house. Before the performance commenced, Sir Vithaldas, accompanied by Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Motilal Sevaklal Jamnadas, and Mr. Govindji Madhavji, went down on the stage and performed the ceremony. In doing so, he said Mr. Mulshanker Harinand Kavi, the proprietor of the Theatrical Company, was well-known as a good writer, whose dramas were familiar among them, and were received with great favour in Bombay. He congratulated the Company on the present occasion and, in declaring the new theatre opened, wished them every success. Sir Vithaldas and his companions were presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers; and the performance then commenced.

A JAIPUR correspondent telegraphs that the Rev. John Traill of the Scottish Church Mission at Jaipur, died of heart failure at Udaipur, where he had gone on a short visit. He took particular interest in studying the monotheistic religious creed of Rajputana known as "Dadapanth." Mr. Traill was a very popular missionary and came to join his work at Jaipur as early as 1869.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The depression has moved slowly westwards and now lies over the West of the Central Provinces, but has decreased in intensity and become somewhat diffuse. It has given nearly general moderate rainfall in the West of the Central Provinces and a few showers in Central India. The rainfall has also been nearly general in Lower Burma, Hyderabad, the Konkan and the Malabar Coasts and local in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, South of Bombay and the Deccan.

Maymyo had two inches; Toungoo and Myitkyina, one; Chaibassa, Pachmarhi and Khandwa, one and a half; Chanda, Akola and Nagpur, two; Amroati and Seoni, three; Bombay, one and a half; Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Karwar, one.

The skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the North-West of India and heavily clouded over the Central Provinces and neighbouring districts.

The temperature is low in the area of rainfall, Chanda reporting a defect of seventeen degrees in the maximum.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to decrease in the Central Provinces and increase in Central India and extend into Gujarat, North of Bombay and the Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced. Rabi showing progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton crop excellent.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants healthy show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Jalgaon.—Showery. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crop exellent. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and crop prospects improving.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Sholapur.—Break needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla nade	Fort Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	86·79	78·77	91·99 65·76
Thursday, 23rd Sept.....	1·87	1·40	1·44 1·39
Total.....	88·66	80·17	93·43 67·13
Same date last year	70·20	67·03	65·77 49·57

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 18th Sept. 1909:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	79 56	Wadhwan	0 0
Panjoo.....	73 58	Dabhoe	34 28
Vaiturana	81 97	Sevalia	36 97
Palghur	78 37	Godhra	41 78
Gholwad	58 41	Patri	24 36
Daman.....	90 56	Limkhera	35 0
Bulsar	72 22	Dohad	22 53
Nausari	66 67	Amargarh	32 46
Surat	53 73	Rutlam	29 45
Kim	45 8	Nagda	24 20
Broach.....	36 55	Rajpardi	40 0
Baroda.....	26 15	Bardoli	76 9
Mahmadabad	23 57	Nandbar	14 75
Ahmedabad	27 2	Nardana.....	20 31
Viramgam	24 16		

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Friday, 10th September 1909:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	36 4	Khervadi.....	16 24
Raver	13 63	Nasik	21 50
Nimbhora	17 26	Devlali.....	20 61
Bodwad	22 25	Ghoti	86 10
Varangaon	21 50	Hotgi	28 15
Bhadli	29 40	Mohol	19 89
Jalgaon	29 89	Madha	18 4
Shirsoli	25 21	Barsi Junction ...	17 87
Bhusawad	15 61	Kem.....	26 2
Maheji.....	19 41	Jeur	25 77
Pachora	18 6	Pomalvadi	14 48
Kajgaon	24 85	Dikasl	13 60
Rajmane	18 90	Dhond	12 3
Chaligaon	21 84	Talegaon	30 79
Naydongri	14 31	Lonavla 175	33
Nandgaon	22 7	Neral 129	11
Manmad	15 84	Kasara 144	96
Lasalgaon	12 99		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east Punjab. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and night temperature is also in excess at this station and at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half but are clearing elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi while it contains the usual amount of moisture in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Mainpuri and during night at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and Rajputana. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture; in west Rajputana however it is drier. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0·87" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station, elsewhere they are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen. Akola reports 2·11", Amraoti 2·61", Khandwa 1·48", Saugor 0·55", Nagpur 2·24", Jubbulpore 0·45", Hoshangabad 1·15", and Chanda 2·10". Skies remain densely clouded and the air is damper than usual almost everywhere. Heavy rain has caused the temperature to fall considerably. The day temperature is 11° to 17° in defect in the south.

The Konkan.—Rain has been general. Bombay has had 1·39", Ratnagiri 1·00", Mormugao 0·75" and Karwar 1·99." Skies remain heavily clouded and humidity is above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Sholapur has had 1·10", Hyderabad 0·53". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hohenfels, 3,437 tons, Captain H. Muller, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from New York, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hull, with a general cargo, 8 horses and 20 dogs.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,408 tons, Captain C Ingil, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Marrison, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon via Marmugao, and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Venice B N Co's steamer Alberto Treves, 2,448 tons, Captain S Zennaro, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,937 tons, Captain M Williams sailed on Thursday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steaffier Rewadi, 3,270 tons, Captain J L Breen, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain F Gun-Cunningham, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,583 tons, Captain R Humphreys, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 22nd September should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H M S Forsens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr ...W B Huddleson...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 23.

Iavi	2324 Hill	B & P S N Co
Argenfelf	3561 Volkmann	T Morrison & Co
Britannia	1969 Hales	Bo & H S N Co
Bezweda	3270 Le Brocq	M M & Co
Banca	3794 Collyer	P & O Co
Delhi	4783 Gordon ...China	29-9 P & O Co
Devanha	4785 Powell	P & O Co
Hydra	831 Kirseborn	F F Campbell & Co
Hohenfels	3437 Muller	W & A Graham & Co
Kasara	505 Elton	M M & Co
Muttra	2985 Seddon	M M & Co
Mohamadi	1251 Gore	B & P S & Co
Nairung	2862 Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo	2791 Pickering	J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan	2566 Webb	B & P S N Co
Saifi	1445	Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer	1921 Pigot...Stream	20-9B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz	2522 Denison	B & H S N Co
Springburn	3436 Crosthwaite	W & A G & Co
Strathblane	2829 Smith	K Nixon & Co
Tinnis	2339 Clark	A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Java	25 9 T	M'son & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	28-9	M M & Co
F Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	30-9 A	Strandes
K Bombay Maru	3398	Evans	Kobe	24-9. N	Y Kaisha
N Strathendrick	2843	Stewart	Baltimore	28-9	R A Willis
P Rotenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1 10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hermiston	3926	Bain	Genoa	5-10 T Morrison & Co
2	Olympia	3267	Tait	L'pool	25-9 W & A G & Co
3	Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta	23-9. M M & Co
4	Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	5-10 ..W & A Graham & Co
5	Itola	3402	Cunninghame	Calcutta	23-9 M M & Co
7	Koerbar	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-10 A L S N Co
8	China	3868	Bergaglass	Kobe	25-9 A L S N Co
9	Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	25-9 ...B & P S N Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10... P & O Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	25-9 P & O Co
15	Uriana	3481	Rose	N F	M M & Co
16	Badrio	1613	Collingsons	Jeddah	24-9 G Ibrahimjee & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	941 McDiarmid	Karachi	24-9	M M & Co
H. W. P. D.				
Kaveri	553 Mahomed	B'nagar	25 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Offside L.				
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N-F	N-F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Hohenfels	Muller	New York, Aug. 13
23	Rinaldo	Pickering	Hull, Aug. 27
	Celtic King	Humphreys	Calcutta, Sept. 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c
	Strathairly s	McMahon	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Lamage	Buscb, &c
	Satara s	Tugill	Calcutta, &c
	Singu s	Muris n	Rangoon, &c
	Itola s	Gun Cunningham	Calcutta
	Beawda s	LeBrocq	Rangoon
	Fazilka s	Williams	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Alberto Treves, Zennaro, for Calcutta, &c, obtained her port clearance on Thursday.

The following were loaded on Thursday :—Steam r Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Rinaldo, for Hull via Karachi.]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
15	Clan Mackay	Galle
20	Shirala	Samarang
20	Bharata	Nagapatam
21	Nadir	Calcutta
21	Belle of France	Calcutta

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Steamers.	from
21	Nasiri	Bombay.
23	Africa	Bombay.
	Hindu	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

22	Satranji	for	Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a m on Thursday the 23rd Sept.

THE P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 3 a m on Thursday the 23rd Sept.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 21th September.

298.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant.

To-day Friday, 24th instant.—"H" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "G" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

299.—Company Drills will be held from 1st October 1909, under Officers Commanding Companies.

300.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

301.—Musketry.—Saturday the 25th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-55 p.m.

Sunday 26th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

302.—Parade—Monday, 27th instant.—"G" Coy, at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

303. Resignation.—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No. 6238 Cadet D. Devlin
No. 6318 " E. Newnham } "I" Coy.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1909.

OUR GERMAN COUSINS.

THE gift of seeing ourselves as others see us is as rare now as when Burns recognised it as heaven-sent. To see the good points in others when habit has fostered a naturally robust prejudice against them requires an even larger measure of detachment, not often possessed by our old friend, the man in the street The *Daily Mail* the leader and exponent *par excellence* of the opinions of that individual, has made a gallant attempt in its publication, "Our German Cousins," to redress the balance of its views on Germany, views which it has driven home time after time with an energy, that left much to be desired on the score of impartiality. The little volume is serious in all its chapters and as convincing as it is serious. It leaves the reader imbued with the belief that in every point the German, if not a better man at bottom than the average Briton, is far better equipped by the favour of the State, to fight the battle of life, not only in real warfare, but in the ranks of any profession or trade he may enter. The book is the work of experts and gives us the very quintessence of all the systems which train the soldier, the diplomat, the lawyer, the doctor, the professor, the official, and the commercial man of every grade in the Fatherland. We see how the State has carefully eliminated the rule of thumb, how the whole theory of each branch of education has been thought out and applied with Draconian singleness of purpose. The clever scheme by which the foreign commerce of Germany has been expanded is laid bare. We understand the foresight which realised that an increase in the Navy was required for the protection of this commerce. We learn in a few pages how the Army developed according to a well-considered programme that provided for every possible war contingency or combination. To make of Germans the best doctors, the most learned professors and the most successful scientists, nothing was spared in intellectual effort or financial cost. The tendency in "Our German Cousins" is, perhaps, to take Berlin as illustrating what happens all over Germany, but it was only natural that the experts who wrote the book should think that there they felt the pulse of the whole German people, for what Berliners are the rest of the nation strive to be. Thoroughness, we learn, is the key-note of the success of Imperial Germany. "Nothing is left to chance...Universal Military service is the bed-rock of that whole marvellous system on which the Empire from dawn to dawn is daily managed and conducted. The Fatherland takes its son at the cradle and inscribes him in its lists, and his life up to manhood is but a preparation, careful and routined, for filling the niche in the scheme of Empire defence which has been set apart for him....This thoroughness is not confined to the problems of Imperial defence alone. There is municipal thoroughness just as there is national thoroughness; thoroughness in the social legislation whereby every working man, woman and child is forced to be thrifty by the grand system of contributory compulsory sickness, accident and debility insurance."

The cost of Empire is nevertheless heavy and fresh taxation is resorted to again and again to fill the fast emptying State coffers. But there is much to show for the expenditure. The German is taught in well-equipped schools to master the really productive side of industry, to distribute his manufactures in the best manner. The spheres of commercial "influence" are mapped out and are exhaustively "operated" by the merchants of the Fatherland. In the care of children no precaution is neglected. Germany is resolved that no healthy infant shall die of preventible causes. The State and the Municipality see to that. Besides excellent schools, special play-grounds are provided and there as well as in the home, a supply of good milk is available at a price that suits the poorest. From six to fourteen years of age the child attends schools of varying gradations. The poor pay no fees in the Volkschule. On the principle, frankly acknowledged, that the future belongs to the best educated nation, the German educational system is the care of the State and it has grown to be as near the desired ideal as untaught mortals can expect. The Gymnasium fits the student for the University where he passes into either of the four faculties of theology, medicine, jurisprudence or philosophy, which last includes science. The fees of pupils attending the Gymnasium are so small that a heavy burden must fall on the State, but the teaching is of the very best. In spite of conscription, the military profession is popular in Germany. As every German has to go through the compulsory service mill, the burden on individuals is not seriously felt. Over a hundred years ago General Scharnhorst advised that every Prussian should be trained as a soldier, and this has been the rule ever since in Prussia whence it has spread over the Empire. Von Moltke was the organiser of the Army as it exists now. He held firmly the belief that preparation for war should be the main occupation of times of peace. He made and left detailed plans for war between Germany, with allies and without, against every possible European combination. Sealed envelopes containing clear orders were left ready for every station-master, mayor, burgomaster and head of a village, dictating what he should do in case of mobilisation for the supply of transport, food or lodging. General von Roon, who had charge of the Ministry of War, saw that sets of uniforms havresacks, weapons, saddles and bridles were stored ready for use, that ammunition in plenty was at hand in the factories. He had full lists of all the available horses in the country and nowadays even the motor-cars suitable for military use supplement these lists. But the War Office plans of the Germany of to-day are deep and dark secrets not to be revealed until mobilisation is an accomplished and terrible fact. The peace footing of the army is, all told 619,000 men. Were war declared it would automatically expand to three million trained troops. In former times the German Officers were drawn exclusively from the nobility, but with the rise of industrialism many wealthy, educated and patriotic sons of merchants have felt inspired to "Wear the King's Coat" and the growth of the Army has made the winning of epaulettes all the easier for this class. But class-distinctions in the Army, as everywhere else in Germany, are sharply drawn, and birth still holds the field against money. The colonel of a regiment calls upon the officers to ballot for the admission of a new comrade, and if they reject him, no power in the Empire can insist on his being accepted.

The worship of the uniform is ingrained in German Society. The wearer is welcome everywhere. The young German girl is delighted with his gallant bearing, the perfect cut of his uniform, his graceful dancing and interest in sport, and loses her heart to him at once. But as Government insists on a solid foundation of 80,000 marks for even a lieutenant's matrimonial bliss—for there is a position to be maintained and social obligations to be fulfilled—an officer cannot marry without money. The banker, or big merchant then comes to the assistance of the young people by giving his daughter a big *dot*. As for the German Navy we have heard and read so much about it lately that it is not easy to think of its dimensions in correct terms. There is no doubt that it has come to the front among the navies of the world. The Emperor may take full credit for this mammoth growth. We are told that by 1911 the list of German battleships will be long and that the additions to it in that year alone will cost £23,000,000. The Navy is popular, and though compulsory service for three years is the rule, there are large numbers of volunteers serving in the warships. The discipline is excellent. The untiring interest the Emperor takes in the navy makes every officer feel that the Imperial eye is on him. Zeal is kept at a high level by constant practice at embarking and disembarking troops to be ready for exercising the great system of "attack" which is the ruling idea of the senior service. "Our German Cousins" shows that as a nation they take life and a rise in the world seriously and that the State has not hesitated to embark on any enterprise calculated to ensure success. Rivals of the British in Commerce, in armaments and in science, the Germans certainly are, but the rivalry need not necessarily bring enmity and war in its train.

FOREST GRAZING RIGHTS.

AN important resolution has been issued by Government on Forest Administration in this Presidency. The resolution follows on an investigation on the "general question of the stringency or otherwise of the regulations for the administration of these forests, especially in their relation to the provision of grazing for cattle," and the conclusion arrived at is that there is nothing that can form the ground of any legitimate grievance or which calls for special investigation, except the numerous impoundings and prosecutions, largely for cattle trespass, in the Central Circle, as compared with other Circles. The resolution, therefore, deals almost wholly with grazing rules and very important changes are ordered. There are in the Presidency two systems under which grazing fees are levied. In Thana and the Panch Mahals the orders prescribe a varying scale of fees for each class of cultivators' cattle belonging to villages which have contributed no *gairan* to the forests, while resident professional graziers are charged double that rate of fees. This system works smoothly and no change is necessary, but in Kanara different conditions are alleged to exist and consideration has been given to four possible changes. These are, first, the total abolition of grazing fees; secondly, the reduction of the grazing fee to a uniform rate of two annas; thirdly, the remission of grazing fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste lands only; and lastly the material reduction of assessment in respect of land growing fodder for cattle. As regards this last there are two kinds of districts, those where it pays to keep land under grass in order to sell the fodder, where a reduction would destroy the idea of assessment being in relation to the value of the land, and those where practically no fodder, as such, is grown for lack of a market, for which reason the remission of the assessment would hardly encourage fodder growing, while great administrative difficulties would be caused. As regards the other suggestion, the total abolition of grazing fees would entail a loss of revenue of four and three-quarter lakhs which cannot for a minute be considered, while the abolition of fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste only would entail a loss of a lakh and a half. The idea is expressed that it is not the fee that is objected to, but the amount, and that if the fees were reduced to two annas all complaints would vanish, and accordingly this reduction is ordered where the Kanara system is in force. In commenting on the reduction, the resolution admits that the total abolition would deprive the executive of a most useful means of punishing those who obstruct and of rewarding those who assist forest administration. The raising and lowering of fees is already in use as an incentive towards fire protection and "it is highly desirable that it should be adopted as a means for protecting forest proper from cattle trespass." We note gladly that this proper view of the forest administrators' difficulties is taken. The fee of two annas is ridiculously low in comparision with the advantage gained, so that any increase can scarcely be a great hardship, but provision is made for doubling the fee in case of persistent trespassing and of doubling again when the first penalty is of no avail, and further it is advisably laid down that the reduction is to be for a specified period and not for an unlimited time. We cannot agree that the reduction has been necessary or that it is desirable. The full value of the old fee is obtained by those paying it and only because an increase can be made capable of being a real punishment is forest protection possible and the reduction of fees would seem to weaken the hands of the executive officers to a very great extent while giving to the graziers special privileges to which they have not established their claims.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

IT is quite reasonable that after their prophecies, the English Liberal papers should feel chagrined at Mr. Balfour's omission to tell the House of Lords, in plain language, to reject the Budget. That was left to Mr. Chamberlain and all things considered, comes with greater force and with less chance of doing harm, than if it had been from the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Balfour's message was a clear one and despite the *Morning Post*, will be accepted as a clear statement of the what Unionists intend to do when a General Election gives them the chance. With great force he has traced the failure of the old fiscal system at the present time to the fact that it must fail immediately the country adopting it ceases to hold undoubted supremacy in the world's trade. His attack on the classifying of property under Socialistic headings was most opportune, and voices the opinion of the greater part of the country. He pointed out that it is not possible to abolish poverty by abolishing wealth and, as if in reply, Mr. Lloyd-George in the Commons makes one of the most Socialistic concessions of his Budget, exempting from the undeveloped land duty agricultural land cultivated by the owner of value not exceeding £500, and from increment duty houses of low value occupied by the owner. Such a pandering to catch votes is almost without parallel. Mr. Balfour has stated the fight at the next election which Mr. Lloyd-George's actions seem to imply is near. The contest is to be between Socialism and Tariff Reform and it behoves the Unionists to see that the fight is on a clear issue.

PROPOSALS are being made for a memorial to the late Lal Mohan Ghose. It will take the form of a painting or a statue.

A SMALL Committee of local officers has been appointed by the Punjab Government to prepare designs for the new Dufferin Hospital at Simla.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. F. REMINGTON and Mrs. Remington have arrived in Secunderabad from England and General Remington has assumed command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

THE *Patrika*, in a leading article, pronounces against the idea of holding a Congress session in London, as it would give an opportunity to their powerful enemies to be more active in their efforts to injure them.

THERE is a scarcity of funds available at Khalsa College, Amritsar, owing to the heavy expenditure in the extension of buildings. Doubtless the Sikh States and community will come to the help of the College, when the position becomes generally known.

MR. ERACH JEHANGIR SORABJI, B.A., has been selected by the Government of India for one of the scholarships available in the current year, for the study of Sanskrit in Europe, under the terms set forth in the Government of India's Resolution in the Home Department (Education), dated the 1st September 1908.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

WE have two great subjects of conversation in England this week: the opening of the new port called Fishguard and the discovery of the North Pole.

FISHGUARD.

The small old village on the coast of Pembroke must have looked very festive for the arrival of its first ocean liner the "Mauretania," which had accomplished the journey from New York to London (Paddington) in five days 51 minutes. Ninety years ago the steamer "Saramah" took twenty-six days for the voyage.

The two gaunt headlands of Pen Anglas and Dinas Head were gently washed by a smooth and sunlit sea. The sky was clear, if not cloudless, and the wind was favourable.

The summit of the great rock, marked by the scars of a hundred explosions, was lined with flag-poles and flags. Lying in the harbour were half a dozen Great Western boats, dressed in rainbow fashion. In the old village of Fishguard the day was given over to a public holiday. The Welsh girls put on their red national costumes, known as "paish a betgyn," and their black beaver hats—the accoutrement identical with that which caused so much consideration to the French invaders of 1797—and joining the life-boatmen, local band and the school children, marched to the new harbour, where they serenaded the visitors. These included Mr. Earnest Cunard and Mr. Charles Mortimer, Directors of the Great Western, and Mr. James Inglis, General Manager and all the principal officials of the Company, together with about 300 pressmen, artists, and photographers.

The "Lusitania" which left Fishguard and did the Western journey to New York beat all record for its estimated time for the voyage is 4 days 12 hours 3 minutes. People in the East will have to wait the perfecting of aeroplanes, for quick transit as ship require an open ocean with plenty of room to make rapid voyages, and going East so many delays are caused by the Suez Canal and Red Sea.

NORTH POLE.

Fortunately, both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary are Americans, so whichever discovered the Pole first is, immaterial as it is, still American. In New York this morning, people paused before the *Herald* office, where a gigantic placard bore the words, "The North Pole is discovered by Dr. Cook, who cables to the *Herald* an exclusive account of how he set the American flag on the world's top." Keen business men on their way to their offices, who paused to read the announcement, usually smiled incredulously, and passed along without comment. It is emphasised with pride that Dr. Cook, like so many great Americans, was a self-made man, and that he paved his way to the college where he secured the degrees of physician and surgeon by selling milk from a dairy just like any other milkman.

AVIATION AT WEMBLEY PARK.

An immense amount of interest has been aroused by the announcement that M. Bleriot and M. Latham are negotiating to carry out a flying match, or series of matches, at Wembley Park, in the latter half of October. In common with the rest of the world, London followed with the keenest zest the thrilling events enacted at Rheims last week, and in no other part of the kingdom would an aviation meeting awaken greater excitement or draw larger crowds. If, therefore, the attraction of spectators were the primary consideration, London could put forward unchallengeable claims. But, as anyone can appreciate who gives the matter a moment's consideration, geographical position is not quite the only factor to be kept in view when racing in the air is in contemplation. Configuration of the ground counts for much.

It is too soon yet to speak of details, beyond the fact that Wembley Park will probably be the scene of the meeting if it comes off, and that the purse of money to be competed for has been named at £5,000. Following the lead so well set at Rheims, it is highly probable that the conditions of the match will embrace the three elements of altitude, speed and endurance; but even these matters have not yet been adjusted, or even considered.

HAMPTON COURT GRAPES.

At the fortnightly show of the Royal Horticultural Society, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, yesterday, much interest centred around an exhibit by the King, consisting of some bunches of grapes from the world-famous vine at Hampton Court. This vine is 141 years old, and the grapes were remarkably fine in bunch and berry and of splendid colour. His Majesty was awarded the Silver Hogg Medal for this interesting exhibit.

FICTION.

We have lost two popular writers of fiction in different ways this week. George Manville Fenn died at the age of 78, and Helen Mathers announced her decision not to write any more stories. Mr. Fenn was a most industrious writer and produced something like a hundred books. He has a son who is also a brilliant journalist.

Mrs. Henry Reeve who wrote under her maiden name of Helen Mathers, made her fame with "Comin' Thro' the Rye." She has just lost her only son and that loss and the small amount now paid for books has made her decide to give up writing any more novels.

EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

It is more than probable that many people will assume that the exhibition to be opened to-day at Olympia has its origin in the movement for the enfranchisement of women. That would be a mistake. The "Women's Work" Exhibition at West Kensington goes far beyond the narrow, noisy, over-rated sphere of politics. It embraces the entire work of women in the arts, crafts, and industries throughout the world, and does not exclude the home. Hence the devotion of a section of the exhibition, on a larger scale than anything of the kind previously seen in London, to some remarkable practical illustrations of the creche movement, which has for its object the boarding-out in day nurseries of infants whose mothers are compelled to earn their living in the factory and workshop.

As the President of the new exhibition, Muriel Viscountess Helmsley said yesterday at the private view, "A woman's first duty is to be a womanly woman." Towards the objective of the revived science of race culture no body of individuals has done better work than the National Society of Day Nurseries, and those who wish to see some extremely interesting "object-lessons" of its endeavours will find no better opportunity than that now offered by a visit to Olympia. It has there gathered together an assembly of babies of all weights, sizes, and ages. Lacking the temptations of less fortunate babies, shielded from bad examples, and enjoying the advantages of scientific dietary, hygienic surroundings, and suitable, if not very exciting, amusements, they are a very happy lot of young Britons. The only danger, in fact, to which they are liable when the public is admitted to-morrow is that of being killed. That is to say, killed by kindness.

Apart from the babies, woman's "infinite variety" in all that she invents, creates and accomplishes by the hand and brain is shown in its innumerable and world-wide aspects. It is thought by many people that a woman's world is the home, and a man's home the world. Olympia, as at present arranged, will do much to dispel the idea. It will reveal the fact, in many fascinating phases, that women's ambitions and efforts embrace both domains and with unsurpassable ability in both.

Of the many exhibits that will be on view to-day it is impossible to speak in detail, but reference may be made to the beautiful work shown on the Russian Peasants' Stall, the Danish Society's Handicrafts, the Irish Industries Stand, the Sicilian Industries Display, and those of the North Bucks Lace Association, the Blind and Crippled Girls' Industrial Training Branch of the Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission, and the Adelaide Wragge Kindergarten.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

The following story which appears in *Black and White* would hardly seem credible if it were not true. A lady belonging to a country town, noted for her exclusiveness and her unscrupulous match-making efforts on behalf of a couple of daughters, made the acquaintance at a seaside hotel of an agreeable and comely young man, who showed a liking for the society of one of her girls. He seemed to be on familiar terms with plenty of unexceptionable people, and she concluded his position must be as irreproachable as theirs. In these days one must take something on trust and occasionally permit intention to usurp the place of knowledge. A week after her return home, she met him in the street of her own town, and imagining an impulsive visit and a dawning romance she invited him to dinner, overcoming his obvious reluctance to accept by the pressure of her persuasions. Fortunately, it was only a small party that did honour to the strange guest, for after the meal was over her son sought the indiscreet hostess. "Where did you pick up that fellow? Why, he's the cutter at So and So," mentioning the local tailors. The poor lady nearly fainted and not till next day did she recover sufficient strength to review the position calmly. "I shall have send Majorie away again," she groaned. "The world is too terrible to live in now that the spread of education makes it so difficult to tell who's who"! Indeed she presently found it advisable for the whole family and not only Marjorie to go away for a second holiday, as the laughter of her neighbours was neither charitable nor secret.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. CHARLES K. MOSER, to be Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

MR. V. M. FERRERS, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara, to be Additional Sessions Judge in the Satara Sessions Division, and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Satara may make over to him for trial.

During the absence on privilege leave for twenty-two days, from the 14th September, of Mr. W. J. Howard, Acting First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, or until further order :—

Mr. H. H. Wadia, B. A., (Cantab. and Bom.), Barrister-at-Law, Acting Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. N. D. Gharda, B.A. LL.B., Acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. Shamrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, Acting Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Acting Clerk of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to Act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Captain A. H. Radice, 1st Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major G. F. Gardiner.

Mr. R. Knight, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., to be additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law; I.C.S., to be a First Grade Judge.

Mr. C.C.Boyd, I.C.S., to be a Second Grade Judge.

Mr.C. R. Roper, I.C.S., to be a Third Grade Judge.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. O. Rothfield, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Robert McOmish, B.D., of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell to continue to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, W.D., Kanara, in addition to his own duties as Conservator as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Dr. C. J. J. Fox, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D., has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, College of Science, Poona.

Miss Mary Bhore to be Lady Superintended, Female Training College and High School for Native Girls, Poona, on reversion to British Service.

Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, pending further orders.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second-Lieutenant Bertram Glasse Hilliard is placed as Supernumerary on the establishment of his rank with effect from the 1st September.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Melville Leslie to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 21st July.

The Honble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsey Kt., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, vice Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, deceased.

Lieutenant N. Squire, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted 6 months' leave of absence in extension.

Captain W. M. Honston, M.B., I.M.S., to take up his appointment as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Captain R. M. Barron, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21st September was 578, giving a death-rate of 30·73 per annum per thousand as against 29·83 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 53 died from fevers; 12, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 20, cholera; 1, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 43, still-born; 99, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 272; Hindu low caste, 73; Musalman, 130; Parsee, 22; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 5; and European, 3; Buddhist 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 364 as against 427 the corresponding period of last year, and 389 the average over the past five years. The number of deaths 578, includes 1 death from cholera and 1 from plague among recent arrivals from Nasik and Poona District, and 4 deaths from other causes among arrivals from other places. Thus the total mortality is reduced to 572, giving the death-rate of 30·41.

MR. BALFOUR AT BIRMINGHAM.

TARIFF REFORM SPEECH.

The Alternative to Socialism.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. Balfour, on his arrival at Birmingham to-day, met with an enthusiastic reception at the station. He drove to Highbury. Bingley Hall was crammed and the enthusiasm was indescribable.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain presided at the meeting. He read a letter from his father, hoping that the Lords would force an election over the Budget which was the last effort of Free Trade finance, and would find a substitute in Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the progress of expenditure and the need for increased revenue which was bringing home to every thinking mind the necessity for a fiscal change. He asked the poor to remember that they could not abolish poverty by abolishing wealth. Any fool could destroy wealth. The country must choose between a forward and upward movement of Tariff Reform, and first but not a short step leading to the bottomless confusion of Socialism.

Conditions were not now, and never would be, what they were in the halcyon days of British commercial supremacy, in which the old system of finance originated. We were no longer first or even second among our equals. We must in some respects rejoice that we were still third. We must have a business policy, bringing business encouragement to British capital employed on British soil in payment of British labour.

"That," said Mr. Balfour, "is the policy for the poor man."

It is intolerable, he continued, that America and Germany should be allowed to forge weapons to oust us from the trade of our own colonies, while we sit with folded arms behind an antiquated formula.

He vigorously assailed the arbitrary attacks on certain classes of property. It was impossible to isolate one form of property from another. He emphasised that security was the essence of industrial success. The Budget did not give the security which judicious Tariff Reform would give

Social Reform, he added, ought to be the highest aspiration of any statesman, but it was impossible for Social Reform to flourish in the atmosphere of the Budget. The verdict of the country would not be long deferred. The only course was to appeal to the people between Socialism and Tariff Reform and he did not doubt the result.

Mr. Balfour received a great ovation on resuming his seat.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain listened to Mr. Balfour's speech over the electrophone. Interviewed afterwards, he declared it was the most important utterance Mr. Balfour had yet delivered. It would have a great effect on the country. The Lords were sure to act now as they were the only body which could refer the matter to the people.

The Unionist Press welcomes the speech as the most decisive Mr. Balfour has yet delivered, and as the turning point in the campaign of Tariff Reform, though the *Morning Post* while rejoicing that the Unionist Party is committed to Tariff Reform in a more decisive way than ever, regrets that Mr. Balfour did not define the policy and has still left an avenue of escape for wobbling free-fooders.

The Radicals declare that the action with regard to the Lords is still a mystery, and contrast the speech with Mr. Chamberlain's clear challenge, which they welcome.

AMENDING THE LAND CAUSES.

Miniature Concessions.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George has given notice of further amendments to the Land Clauses of the Finance Bill, exempting increment duty in the case of land held for charitable purposes by Friendly Societies, and for recreation and also sites of dwelling-houses of low value occupied by the owner, while agricultural land cultivated by the owner of value not exceeding £500 will be exempt from the undeveloped land duty.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution, substituting a five per cent. duty on mineral royalties, for the tax on ungotten minerals originally proposed in the Budget.

THE CLAIMANTS TO THE POLE.

Peary's Plans.

NEW YORK HONOURS DR. COOK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A telegram from New York states that Commander Peary will proceed from Sydney, Nova Scotia, direct home to Maine. He will remain in seclusion for the present and will not attempt to controvert Dr. Cook's claim until Dr. Cook has submitted his data.

Mr. Whitney, son of the millionaire, who has been hunting in Greenland, and to whom Dr. Cook entrusted his records and observations, has written to his sister saying 'Dr. Cook claims that he reached the Pole. I believe from the evidence that he did."

LATER.

The Board of Aldermen of New York has decided to bestow the freedom of the city on Dr. Cook, treating him as a discoverer of the Pole.

THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF DIGGI, a member of the State Council, died on Tuesday night at Jaipur. He was the Principal Tajimi Sardar and a very popular man.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Houses Collapse.

PANIC IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 22.

Somewhat severe earthquake shocks have been experienced at Messina and Reggio. A number of shaky walls collapsed.

A violent shock took place at Athens.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Severe earthquake shocks took place in Southern France yesterday. Houses in a number of villages collapsed and the inhabitants fled in panic.

THE AMERICAN HURRICANE.

Enormous Damage.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Monday's hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave in Louisiana and serious damage was done along the coast.

The cotton crops and sugar canes in the interior also suffered damage. At Baton Rouge and the vicinity the damage is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. Conflicting accounts are current with regard to the loss of life, but it is reported that scores have perished.

COTTON IN GERMAN COLONIES.

Minister's Investigation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The German Minister, Herr Dernburg, has started on a tour of the cotton districts of America in connection with the scheme for promoting cotton-growing in the German colonies.

THE RIFF CAMAPIGN.

Heavy Spanish Losses.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Nineteen dead and 106 wounded Spaniards have been brought back to Mellila. The Moors' losses are stated to have been 400. Throughout the night the Moors sniped the Spanish bivouacs. The Spaniards are now entrenching the positions gained.

THE "CLIO" REPORTED SAFE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

It is officially announced that the "Clio" is safe.

THE "ITCHEN" REFLOATED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The destroyer "Itchen," which went aground on the Shetlands, has been refloated.

AVIATION FATALITY.

Aeroplane Turns Turtle.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The French Captain, Ferber, experimenting at the Boulogne aviation week, has been killed by his machine turning turtle when landing. The motor crushed his chest.

THE TILSHEAD ACCIDENT.

Motor Driver Committed for Trial.

LONDON SEPTEMBER, 22.

The driver of the motor-van, which dashed into the party of soldiers at Tilshead last month, has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

Good Effect.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Three murderers were guillotined at Valence to-day. The resumption of execution is beginning to diminish crimes of violence in France.

BRUNSWICK AND SIAM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Duke Albrecht, Regent of Brunswick, starts in December on a trip to Siam, Java and Sumatra.

ILLNESS OF THE SIRDAR.

Departure from England Uncertain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Sir Francis Wingate, who has been indisposed at Dunbar for some days, is a little better, but it is necessary to cancel all engagements and at present it is uncertain whether he will be able to leave for the East at the end of the month.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED.

Increasing the Punishment.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Three of the suffragettes who stoned the Police and Mr. Asquith's motor from the roof of a factory at Birmingham, have been sentenced to two months' hard labour; another to one month's hard labour and the rest to the usual sentences.

LORD KITCHENER'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

Lord Curzon's Explanation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Lord Curzon, writing to the *Times*, says he does not desire to express opinion as to the amusing re-appearance of certain of his remarks in Lord Kitchener's farewell speech, but he desires to correct the statement of the correspondent who spoke of Lord Kitchener as "despised and rejected of Lord Curzon as a military reformer."

"Lord Kitchener," says Lord Curzon, "came to India mainly at my earnest and repeated requests. His reorganisation had my hearty and consistent support and we only differed on a grave constitutional and administrative issue."

QUININE AND MALARIA.

Professor Ross's Views.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

A letter from Professor Ross is published in the *Times* in which he hopes the advocates of mosquito reduction will obtain a hearing at the approaching Malaria Conference at Simla. He agrees that quinine as a prophylaxis is appropriate in rural districts, but mosquito reduction has great advantage in towns, destroying both malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

Quinine, he says, is only really effective if distributed practically gratis. The poor cannot afford constantly attending dispensaries for a small dose. It will, he concludes, be a disaster for India if quinine advocates succeed in suppressing other and sometimes more appropriate measures.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Austrian Opposition to a National Bank.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23,

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned owing to the Austrian opposition to the idea of a National Bank for Hungary.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES

Results of the New System of Training.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

British Army manœuvres have been completed. Experts unite in praising the remarkable marching of the Infantry who finished fit and well, testifying to the efficiency of the new system of training.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN NORTH SYRIA.

Houses Collapse with Many Fatalities.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that torrential rains have destroyed five hundred houses in the town of Homs in North Syria. A hundred people have perished.

DEATH IN THE COOK-HOUSE.

Cholera at the Calcutta Hospital.

SOURCE OF THE OUTBREAK TRACED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Bengal Government has published a Communique on the recent cholera outbreak at the Presidency Hospital, accompanied by Professor Haffkine's report. The latter states that the hands of twelve servants were examined for coma bacilli. Two yielded positive results, one was a Masalchi, and the cleanest man who came up for examination "but the dry hands of this man who" says, Professor Haffkine "had done his best to keep clean and was apparently in the best of health were contaminated with coma bacilli and these came off easily when brought in contact with the fluid into which they were received by me."

Subsequent investigation showed that this man harboured coma bacilli in his bowels. Fourteen articles were found tainted with coma bacilli viz., water in an ice chest, water in a large chatti in the cook-room, water in a bucket in the cook-room, water in a large lota in the cook-room, remnants of milk in a tumbler in the nurses' quarters, washing water in a zinc bucket in the nurses' quarters, an uncovered cup containing remnants of milk in a nurse's bedroom. These all yielded positive results while other articles were suspicious without yielding positive results.

The Lieutenant-Governor in his report says that all the nurses affected by the outbreak partook of the 7 p.m. nurses' dinner on July 20 and a sweeper attacked also partook of broken food from the same table. As a result of enquiry it is clear that death resulted from infection introduced into the food served at this dinner probably in a custard sauce which was allowed to stand for several hours, the medium of infection being the Masalchi.

The Lieutenant-Governor has personally visited the nurses' quarters and says there is no evidence that the outbreak had any connection with overcrowding, though the quarters in the old block are overcrowded and their ventilation might be improved.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Demonstration of New Lock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

Mr. Lenfestey gave further demonstration before the Railway Conference Association at Simla to-day of his railway carriage vacuum lock which proves capable of attachment to the ordinary vacuum system already in use upon the trains.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

A DRAWN GAME.

On Wednesday it had been decided to resume play yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. But the weather once more proved inclement and a start could not be made until 3-30 p. m. owing to the heavy showers that had fallen overnight; the maidan was practically under water yesterday morning. Except for a couple of breaks the rain continued all the morning and at the time appointed for the start, play was found to be impossible. It was then decided to make a start at 2-30, but even then the wicket was still too wet to allow any resumption to be made. In the meanwhile the spectators, who by this time numbered no less than eight thousand, were showing their impatience by shouting to the umpires to make a start.

The game was eventually resumed at half-past three. Messrs. W. George and P. Vakil acted as umpires, and Captain Sullivan and Mr. J. M. Divechs as scorers.

PARSIS START BADLY.

Mulla and Mody, Wednesday's not-outs, opened to Napier and Simms. The Parsis made a poor start as only a single had been added to the total, when Mody lifted Napier's third delivery to long-on and was beautifully held by Christie. (109—6—23). Simms, who was entrusted with the attack at the Gymkhana end, sent down a maiden to Kapadia the new-comer. In Napier's next over, Mulla hit him for a four and set up 110. Kapadia then gave a rather hot chance to Heath which was not accepted. The batsman however did not long survive the chance as with his very next delivery Simms had him caught by Cheetham. (115—7—2). Masani now assisted Mulla, who lifted a ball off Simms and was held in the slips by Napier. The retiring batsman had by free cricket contributed 21. (116—8—21). M. Bulsara was the next man in. The total had been increased by only one, when Masani was l.b.w. to Napier. (117—9—1). K B. Mistry was the last man in and, cut Simms for three and telegraphed 120. This brought Bulsara to the other end, who gave a chance in the slips which was missed by Cheetham. Bulsara next put Napier nicely to leg for four. Shortly after, however, in Simms' next over, Mistry was well caught in the slips by Napier, and the Parsi innings terminated with the total at 128. (128—10—6).

THE PRESIDENCY.

At 4-10 p.m. the Presidency entered upon their first innings, Greig and Cheetham being the first two representatives. M. Bulsara delivered the Parsi attack from the Police Court end and Warden from the Gymkhana end. Greig opened by scoring a single off Bulsara's first delivery, to which Cheetham responded with a boundary stroke off the same bowler. Cheetham and Greig next got a single each in the same over. Warden's first over realised one scored from Greig's bat. A bye for four then telegraphed the first decade, and shortly after Greig cut Bulsara to the boundary. A little later Cheetham cutting Bulsara for a single sent up 20. Warden then sent down a maiden to Cheetham. A few singles and twos came in and soon Greig put up 30 by cutting Bulsara for two. However when the total had been increased by 2 only, Bulsara broke through Greig's defence with a huge leg-break. The retiring batsman had by fine cricket contributed 15, and the regret was unanimous at his departure at a time when he was playing such a confident game. (32—1—15). Christie joined Cheetham. Another disaster was in store for the Presidency as the total stood at the same figure when they lost Cheetham out to a catch at the wicket by Mulla off Warden. (32—2—12). Foster, the Worcestershire player, partnered Christie, to whom Bulsara sent down a maiden. Warden also sent down one to Foster at the other end. With the total at the same figure, Christie, before he had broken his duck, was caught by Meherhomji off Bulsara at long-off. (32—3—0). This was bad business for the Presidency who had lost three of their best bats for a meagre 32, and their last two wickets without any scoring at all. Simms, the Sussex amateur, who was the next man in, opened his account by cutting Bulsara for two, Foster then broke his duck with a single off Warden. Bulsara's next over was a maiden to Foster. Simms lifted one at Warden's deliveries to the long field, but was missed, the ball falling beyond Bulsara's reach. The fourth decade then went up. Six more runs had been added to the total when Foster was held in the slips by Chothia off warden. The Worcestershire batsman had played a steady game. (46—4—3). Heath, the next man in, opened by nicely putting Warden to leg for a two, and a single. A little later, cheers announced the fact that Simms had put up the half century by scoring a single off Warden. But shortly after, Simms who had been playing a merry game succumbed to a finely pitched delivery of Bulsara. The retiring batsman had played freely for his 14 (54—5—14). Faviell who joined Heath got a single off Warden. He next skied one of Warden's deliveries in the long field and was beautifully held by Driver. The Presidency thus lost the last two wickets for the addition of only 11 to the total (57—6—2). Milne, the next man in, started with a single and a four off Warden. The sixth decade was now put up, and was a little later followed by the seventh as the result of a boundary hit by Milne off Bulsara. Milne had made the pace rather too hot for the Parsis, who now put on Mistry to bowl in place of Bulsara at the Police Court end. The total stood at 79 when Heath slashed at one of Warden's deliveries but mis-timeing the ball was held at cover-point by Meherhomji (79—7—9). Cooper of Ahmednager, the next man in, started in merry fashion by hitting Warden clean over the southern boundary. He however had a short stay at the wickets as in the next over, Mistry found his middle stump (89—8—6). F. L. Sprott, the Presidency skipper, now joined Milne, who lifted Warden over the Esplanade Road boundary and sent up 90. The game at this stage became more interesting, the question being whether the Presidency would get the century. There was only a quarter of an hour left for play. The Presidency however got their century amid loud cheers. Dinshaw at this stage relieved Warden at the Gymkhana end. Milne cut the new bowler for two. Shortly after, Sprott sent up 110 by beautifully cutting Mistry to the the boundary and when stumps were drawn at a quarter to six, the Presidency had made 110 for 8 wickets. The game thus ended in a draw.

A TAME DRAW.

After the decision not to extend the period fixed for the match, the result was a foregone conclusion. The heavy and continuous rains of the preceding two days rendered the wicket a perfect bowlers' paradise and considering the state of the pitch no tall scoring was at all possible. On Wednesday the first five Parsi wickets realised 108, and yesterday their remaining five bats could bring in only 20, a result which clearly shows the character of the wicket The later stage of the Parsi innings was a mere procession to and from the wickets. They resumed their innings in a disastrous fashion, losing their skipper before a single had been added to the total of the day before. A rot set in which none of their remaining batsmen could stop—even Mulla, their great slogger, failing to augment the total to any appreciable extent; and the venture eventually terminated with the total at 128. Yesterday the Presidency batsmen fared as badly as the Parsis. Greig, Cheetham and Milne were the only players who seemed at ease with the Parsi bowling. When Greig and Cheetham ran up the Presidency total to 30 without any loss it seemed as if the Presidency would knock up a pretty big total. Then however Bulsara, the Hirst of the Parsis, completely beat Greig with a well-nigh unplayable break from leg, and Cheetham and Christie were also sent back to the pavilion without any addition whatever to the total. The rot which set in at this stage continued, notwithstanding the efforts of Foster and Simms to stop it, until on Milne joining Heath, the two added 22 for the seventh wicket and Milne and Sprott, put up 24, at the conclusion without any further loss. Milne was the top scorer for his side with an unconquered innings of 30 to his credit. His was the highest individual score of the match on either side. Though not in quite the approved orthodox fashion, he nevertheless played a fine exhilarating game and many of his shots, which included one overbound, were largely applauded by the spectators. His fine game showed how valuable are nerves in a trying situation. Foster the Worcestershire batsman, played a cautious game and the regret was general at his departure at a moment when he looked like setting into business.

What was the reason of the apparent collapse of Presidency batsmen? This is a question which must have occurred to not a few who witnessed the match as the Presidency wickets began to fall in a rather quick succession. It included batsmen of the stamp of Greig, Cheetham, Foster and Simms, the last two of whom had played for two of the leading home counties. This result must in the first place be ascribed to the state of the wicket. But there was another cause which contributed not a little to this end. Bulsara who bowled most successfully yesterday had undergone a train journey from Delhi to Bombay and arrived here only a couple of days before the match with the Hindus, and as they in the old capital of the Moguls have not much of cricket there and as he had very little time to practise in Bombay he was not quite in form when he led the Parsi attack last week against the Hindus. In the first match Warden too, was not owing to an injured finger, in quite the same fighting mood as he was yesterday. But yesterday when the two Parsi bowlers opposed the Presidency they were in as aggressive a mood as in any of the past contests. The match against the Hindus had enabled Bulsara, as in fact it had done the rest of the Parsis too, to run into form; while the three days which intervened between the first and second matches provides sufficient time for Warden's injury to heal.

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

On Wednesday it was hoped that looking to the intense interest which the fixture had evoked, the match would either be played out or the period fixed would be extended. Unfortunately, however, yesterday, an adverse decision was arrived at and the game which in the beginning had held forth the prospect of good fight eventually ended in a tame draw.

THE PARSIS.

1st Innings.

S. M. Chothia, c Simms, b Napier	...	3
N. M. Dinshaw, c Simms, b Napier	...	13
J. S. Warden, c Napier, b Milne	...	2
R. P. Meherhomji, c Napier, b Milne	...	23
D. Driver, b Simms...	...	19
D. E. Mody c Christie, b Napier...	...	23
H. Mulla, c Napier, b Simms...	...	21
D. Kapadia, c Cheetham, b Simms	...	2
F. Masani, l-b-w, b Napier ...	...	1
M. Bulsara, not out...	...	6
K. B. Mistry, c Napier, b Simms	...	5
Extras...	...	5
Total ...	...	128

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt. Greig, b Bulsara	...	15
H. Cheetham, c Mulla, b Warden	...	12
E. E. Christie, c Meherhomji, b Bulsara...		0
G. N. Foster, c Chothia, c Warden	...	3
H. L. Simms, b Bulsara	...	14
Capt. Heath, c Meherhomji, b Warden...		9
W. Faviell, c Driver, b Warden	...	2
J. S. Milne, not out ...	...	30
K. Cooper, b Mistry ...	...	6
F. L. Sprott (Capt.), not out ...	...	8
Napier, did not bat.		
Extras ...	...	11
Total (for 8 wickets)...		110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Napier	20	59	5	4
Simms.....	13	43	3	4
Milne	5	17	1	2
Cooper	1	4	0	0

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	13	42	2	3
Warden	15	44	4	4
Mistry	4	8	0	1
Dinshaw	1	5	0	0

TAXI-CABS IN BOMBAY.

Proposed Fares.

The following is the draft of the table of maximum fares for the hiring of public conveyances for three passengers, driven by a motor and fitted with a taximeter is published in the "Government Gazette." The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th October.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed (10th October) will be duly considered:—

I.—Day time (6 a.m. to 10-30 p.m.)—(a) Within a radius of 4 miles from the Victoria Terminus which will take in the following points:—Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Mahalaxmi Racecourse, Sambu Mahadev Pakhadi on Ferguson Road, Carrol Road and DeLisle Road Junction, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshops, Parel Laboratory, Sewri Cemetery and Colaba Point—Annas 8 for the first mile; Annas 4 for each subsequent half mile.

(b) For journeys or hiring beyond the 4 miles radius—Annas 10 for the first mile; Annas 5 for each subsequent half mile.

(c) Return journey to the Fort—Annas 4 per mile if the cab has been discharged by a customer.

(d) Fare for detention of conveyance—One anna for each two minutes.

II.—Night time (10-30 p.m. to 6 a.m.).—(a) Annas 12 for the first mile; Annas 6 for each subsequent half mile.

(b) Return journey to the Fort—Annas 6 per mile.

III.—In addition to the above, the driver of any taxi-cab shall be entitled to charge Annas 2 for each packet carried outside.

Note.—Luggage carried on the car, so that the doors do not close over it, is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

A CHANGE OF DHOTIS.

Struggle in a Swadeshi Shop.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

A Kishoregange telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, gives particulars of a case, in which Shib Sankar, described as a lad of 15 or 16, son of a well known Swadeshi clothes dealer, is said to have dragged Ananda Chunder De into his father's shop, abused him, removed the "bilati" dhoti he had on and to have given him a Swadeshi dhoti to wear. The whole thing, says the correspondent, was done in fun. However, that may be, Shib Sankar and his father's sircar, who is said to have helped him are now being tried under Sections 355 and 357, Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Ramesh Chandra Singha, Sub-Divisional Officer. Accused have been released on bail of Rs. 300 each, and the case has been adjourned to the 7th proximo.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The total number of deaths from plague in all India during the past week was 2,353, Bombay Presidency reporting 693, Central Provinces and Berar 596, the United Provinces 353, Madras 185, Mysore State 169, Central India 109, the Punjab 68, Bengal 58, Burma 42, Hyderabad State 20, Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara 60.

THE appointment has been sanctioned of an Instructor in Cotton Spinning and Machinery at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. The sanction is for a limited term at first.

THE programme for the celebration of Foundersday, at the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, on the ninth proximo, includes a commemoration service in the School Chapel, atheletic sports in the afternoon and an Old Boys Dinner at night. Lady Dane distributes the sports prizes and the officers of the 32rd Pioneers lend their Band.

THE HARBOUR FERRY TRIP.

It is so common an experience in Bombay to meet people who have never been round the harbour on a ferry steamer, that one wonders at their lack of resource whose outdoor enjoyments are limited to "sports" or drives along a very few dusty roads. They are disposed at times to complain of the monotony of life, while one of the most picturesque and attractive places in the world, easy of access, wholesome and refreshing, is neglected and ignored. One may go to Elephanta in a crowded launch and bring back a very vague idea of the beauties of the harbour, which deserve every attention for their own sake. At present, one may leave Carnac Bunder at 2 p.m., for a forty-mile excursion returning at 7 o'clock, every moment of which is full of interest. Even while waiting for the start, the gathering of the passengers is in every way varying entertainment. They are mostly third-class folk, most of them returning to their village among the distant hills or to the seaside hamlets along the coast. They are all well dressed and their luggage always contains something reminiscent of the big city they are leaving. A gaudy tin trunk is undoubtedly the favourite article, painted to represent marble and lavishly gilded at the corners, while the more modest traveller is content with an unpainted box whose material has been furnished by the ubiquitous kerosene case. The arrival of the steamer puts the crowd in eager movement. The gangways are hastily shipped, and a stream of humanity pours forth until one wonders how and where they were stowed, and as they issue from the fore part of the ship, the waiting crowd streams in at the stern, in a hurry as if they feared to lose a place, but all in the best of good temper. A bell rings, and as the gangways are withdrawn the usual late arrivals run shouting alongside and leap on board or are left, as chance may decide. Was there ever a steamer or a train in India that carried all its intending passengers, even if they had ample time to arrive?

As the pier recedes and the steamer clears the shipping, the most noteworthy incident is not the panorama of Bombay that rapidly opens out: it is the disappearance of the dust and odours that are inseparable from the city. In ten minutes one is in a new and pure atmosphere, that is most welcome and refreshing to the town dweller. It is only from the deck of a steamer in the harbour that Bombay can be seen to the best advantage; the view extends until the whole Island from the Prongs Light (dear to homeward-bound travellers) to Mazagon, is in view, and the public buildings, of which the city is so proud, are silhouetted against the sky.

A peep below the upper deck will disclose how the third-class passengers, on whom the success of the steamers depend, bestow themselves. One most walk with every precaution for the lower deck is filled with them and their property, a most picturesque and good-natured crowd sitting or lying and eating, talking or sleeping to pass the time.

Meanwhile we are well on the way to Uran, an old Portuguese settlement across the harbour with its inevitable ruined Church. On the brow of a neighbouring hill is an old Maharatta fort which has within its courtyard the shell of a Christian Church built there for security by the Portuguese conquerors. The Church is a ruin, but its roof is intact and little is needed to make it a most convenient week-end retreat from which, in the early morning, Bombay may be seen like a city of grey marble, and every sail in sight is lit by the rising sun. Uran, owing to the shallow water, landing and embarking are done with the aid of a large shallow barge that seems to be loaded for both journeys with a crowd whose dress always carries with it an air of fete. On leaving Uran a range of green hills fills the eastern horizon and among them about ten miles off, is the remarkable hill of Kurnala, or Funnel Rock, a flat-topped hill crowned with a cylindrical column of basaltic rock, about 150 feet high by 90 feet thick. This column, clearly outlined against the sky, has for ages served as a land-mark to ships entering the harbour. Around it is built a fort, so ancient as to be without even a tradition to indicate its origin, but it is known to have been the headquarters of a district of North Konkan A. D. 1248, and from that time until it was dismantled by Lieutenant-Colonel Prothero in 1818 the fort belonged in turn to every Power that occupied the surrounding country. Every change was the occasion of bloodshed and in the intervals the peasantry were raided for supplies. Following the horizon northward, Matheran and Prabul appear; the latter in full outline. Prabul was the fortified retreat of Raghoji Bangria, dacoit and pirate, who furnished incidents to travellers on the road to Poona and defied authority until caught by the police at Thana fair. No time was wasted on imprisonment with its risks; he was hung in chains on Cross Island, and a coat of tar helped to prolong the lesson he furnished to evil-doers. The remains of his fort may still be seen from Matheran. The course of the ferry steamer lies between Elephanta and Hog Island whose modern names are a bad exchange for Gharapuri and Now Seewa. The cave-temple may be visited while the steamer completes its course and returns, and while on the road the visitor may still see the plinths of houses that once formed the hot weather retreat of Bombay merchants in the day of John Company. Hog Island with its pretty bungalow crowning a tree-embowered hill wins the admiration of every passer-by.

As the ship approaches Panvel Creek, one is reminded by the ruined fort at Bellapore of the good old times when pirates had free access to Bombay Harbour. This fort stands on a wooded rock guarding the approach to Panvel six miles away. The steamer now ties up at Ulwar landing, the end of the outward trip, and the passengers stream out to disappear on foot or in tongas along the country roads, while a waiting crowd takes their place. Ulwar in the pre-railway days was the starting-point by land for Poona, and many a famous company must have assembled in the spacious ruin near the landing, that was once an important dharamsala.

The steamer now returns on its course, calling again at all landings; the sea breeze has arrived, bringing with it a refreshing breath of ozone, and the altered position of the sun gives a new appearance to all that was seen on the outward trip. Uran with its background of hills looks its best and fully justifies the projects that are, in a year or two, to make it a new and much needed suburb of Bombay. As the pleasant afternoon draws to a close people ask each other in surprise why such a simple means of healthy recreation is so much neglected. One lands in ample time for dinner, with the assurance of a sound night's sleep, and a feeling of refreshment that it would be hard to obtain in any other way.

The ferry steamers are clean, well-managed and punctual, a result of the new administration, and excursionists will be glad to learn that good soda-water, and also hot water, may be obtained on board.

W.

REV. FR. COUTINHO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Parishioner," in your last two issues has constituted himself the trumpeter of Fr. Coutinho who, I understand, is so deeply pained by this officiousness, as to have thought with the Roman Emperor "God take care of my friends and I will take care of my enemies." The correct facts are that both the Dabul Church as well as the Parochial School were built partly by the Church funds and partly by public subscriptions, so that it is just as right to say that they were built by the architect as by any ministerial officer who worked under the wise guidance of H. E the Bishop of Damaun. Secondly, "Parishioner" takes too much responsibility upon himself when he goes into the imaginary motives which led to the appointment of Fr. Pera as Vicar-General of the Diocese in preference to Fr. Coutinho.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. B. G.]

DURING the week ending 21st September, the number of chests of opium removed from warehouse in Bombay was 17½, of which 5 were purchased by the farmer at Sholapur, ½ by the farmer at Bansda and twelve by the farmer at Ahmedabad. During the week 74½ chests were imported from Indore.

MESSRS. LYON (Eastern Bengal and Assam), Butterworth (Madras), Enthoven (Bombay), and Burn (United Provinces), who were summoned to Simla in connection with the reform scheme, are now leaving for their respective provinces. Excellent progress has been made with the scheme.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in Grazing Rules.

THE following Government Resolution, dated 15th September, containing orders on certain points connected with Forest Administration of the Bombay Presidency, is published:—

The Governor in Council has had under examination the general question of the stringency or otherwise of the regulations for the administration of the forests in this Presidency, especially in their relation to the provision of grazing for cattle. After a careful consideration of the subject he finds no reason to believe that there is anything in the forest administration of the Province which can form the ground of any legitimate grievance, or which calls for special investigation, except the numerous impoundings and prosecutions, largely for cattle trespass, in the Central Circle, as compared with the other Circles. The Forest regulations have from time to time been revised, and the claims of agriculture and the requirements of cultivators have been carefully considered in framing them. The present State regulation of valuable forests grants to the residents of forest villages and others privileges greater than they enjoyed in former times—a fact to which attention was drawn in the orders which were published in Press Note No. 12058, dated 26th November, 1908, regarding the conservation of trees in occupied lands in Kolaba and elsewhere. The only question on which further orders appear at present to be necessary is that relating to the grazing rules.

There are in force in the Presidency proper two systems under which grazing fees are levied. The orders which are in operation in the Thana and Panch Mahals Districts prescribe a varying scale (a) of fees for each class of the cultivators' cattle belonging to villages which have contributed no "gairan" to the forests, while resident professional graziers and others in the former district are charged double the rate of fees prescribed for village cultivators' cattle and in the latter district at the rate specified [b]:

	Thana District.	Panch Mahals District. Western Mahals.	Panch Mahals District. Eastern Mahals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) For every buffalo...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
For every sheep ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every goat ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Sucking animales ...	Free.	Free.	Free.

	Rs. a. p.
(b) For every buffalo ...	1 0 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey ...	0 8 0
For every sheep ...	0 2 0
For every goat ...	0 4 0

It is left to the Forest officers to determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle, subject to the condition that the rate is not to be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others. The other system which originally applied to the Kanara District and was subsequently extended to the other forest districts in the Presidency proper (exclusive of the Panch Mahals and Thana) prescribes a uniform fee of two annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of forest villages; four annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages; and one rupee per head for all cattle of professional graziers. In the forest villages of the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts, however, the fee for animals of agriculturists has been raised from two or four annas on the ground that the former rate caused a very serious falling off in grazing revenue. In the province of Sind maximum and minimum rates have been prescribed for the different classes of cattle, and it is left to the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the Circle to fix the actual rate to be levied within the prescribed limits, in consultation with the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Free grazing is allowed in certain tracts, namely, in the Panch Mahals and Thana in villages which have contributed "gairan" to the formation of a forest block; in Khandesh and Nasik by privilege under settlement and in Sind by right and by privilege. The grazing regulations in force in the Thana and Panch Mahals Districts and in Sind appear to be working with sufficient smoothness, and the Governor in Council does not consider that any change is needed in them. He is also of opinion that the rights and privileges of free grazing where they at present exist should be continued, but should not be extended. As regards the districts where the Kanara fee system is in force and where there have been complaints about the working of the regulations and representations as to the necessity for the grant of special facilities, the Governor in Council has considered the following suggestions with a view to redressing any possible grievances that may exist:—The total abolition of grazing fees; (2) the reduction of the grazing fee to a uniform rate of two annas; (3) the remission of grazing fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste lands only; and (4) the material reduction of assessment in respect of land growing fodder for cattle.

To take the last suggestion first, it is to be noted that in parts of Gujarat where the

COMMUNAL GRAZING

area is little or none, assessed occupied numbers are kept under grass as a more paying crop than any other which the lands could grow. In those parts of Thana and Kolaba also which are sufficiently near to Bombay assessed occupied land (warkas) is kept under grass, as this is found to be a more paying use to make of the land than its original use of supplying rab materials and growing coarse millets. In neither of these instances is any reduction of assessment granted nor would it be proper to contemplate any such concession, seeing that the use made of the land is more remunerative than that in respect of which it is assessed. The grass in both cases is grown for use as fodder, either by the grower himself as in Gujarat, or by purchasers from the grower, as in Thana and Kolaba, and also in Gujarat. It follows from these facts that where there is a sufficient effective demand for fodder, it pays occupants to devote their assessed land to the growth of grass for fodder without any reduction of assessment. In the Central Division, the Southern Maratha Country and the parts of Kolaba out of reach of Bombay, occupied assessed lands are not, so far as is known, devoted generally to the growth of grass for fodder. Occupied assessed lands in the tracts named are used to grow fodder to a limited extent; the straw of several staple crops, such as jowari, is also very valuable as fodder; but this is quite a different matter from growing grass for fodder as the sole crop taken off the land. These facts point to the absence of a sufficient and effective demand for grass grown on occupied assessed lands, and consequently remission of assessment is not likely to prove to

abolish the fee altogether would be to deprive the executive of a most useful means of punishing those who obstruct and rewarding those who assist, forest administration. The raising and lowering of the fee already in use as an incentive towards fire protection and it is highly desirable that it should be adopted as a means for protecting forest proper from cattle trespass. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that where the trespassing of village cattle in forest is persistent, the fees should be doubled, and doubled again if one doubling has no effect, and should be halved if the trespassing materially decreases and remitted altogether if it ceases, provided that the protection of the forest is in other respects satisfactory. The reduction or remission of fees should be for a prescribed number of years only not for indefinite periods; and on the expiration of the term of reduction or remission, the standard fees should be levied, as in villages in which no enhancement or reduction or remission has been necessary. If the trespassing recommences to a considerable extent, enhanced fees should be again imposed. There is reason to hope that people will learn to respect the forest proper if they have to pay for trespassing and are rewarded for abstaining from trespass.

PROFESSIONAL GRAZIERS.

The Governor in Council does not think that there is any reason for reducing the rate of fees now being levied from professional graziers. A professional grazier is charged higher fees than an agriculturist because he is not an agriculturist, not because he is well off and can afford it. The agriculturist pays land revenue on the land which he cultivates, and it is proper to charge him only a nominal fee for the valuable privilege of grazing on Government land in order that he may get at a low price the grazing necessary for the cattle which are required for cultivating the land on which he pays land revenue. The professional grazier does not pay land revenue and his cattle are not employed by him for cultivating land; they are kept "for profit"—a term which is well understood as meaning not for the profits to be obtained from agriculture but for the profits to be got from the sale of the produce of the cattle or of the animals themselves; the milk of cows, cow-buffaloes and she-goats, the wool of sheep and skins of goats the hiring out principally of sheep for the manure which they produce, and the sale of beasts for work or for food. Since the professional grazier's herds and flocks are not kept for cultivation and since he himself pays no revenue to Government other than the fee for the valuable privilege of grazing his beasts on Government land, it is proper to charge him a fee which may be taken to be a fair price for that privilege. The fact that this fee is in most cases eight times the fee charged to an agriculturist, is due to the fact that while the professional grazier is charged a fair price for the grazing since he pays no other revenue, the agriculturist who does pay other revenue is let off with a nominal fee. It is not the case that cattle-keeping by professional graziers is penalised by charging a fee of a rupee per head for their cattle; the fact is that cattle-keeping by agriculturists is encouraged by remission of seven-eighths of the fair price of grazing in their case. A great deal of trouble is caused by the professional graziers allowing their cattle to trespass in forests, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the higher rate charged to them should be maintained. Government will, however, be prepared to consider the reduction of the fee in any given case in which it can be shown that the fee is not a fair price for the privillege of grazing cattle kept for profit. They have, in fact, already sanctioned such a reduction in the case of certain "dhangars" and "gavlis" in the Satara District.

In order, however, to obviate the difficulty which is experienced in finding

A SATISFACTORY DEFINITION

of the term "professional graziers," the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the general rates of two annas and one anna now prescribed shall be levied in respect of all "village cattle" and that the higher rates at present being levied from professional graziers shall be levied in respect of "non-village cattle." The former term will include all cattle owned by persons resident in the village and kept in the village whether for agricultural purposes or for profit, the latter will include all the animals of those persons who move about from village to village grazing their flocks and herds in all the grazing land they come to. The difficulty of deciding who is and who is not a professional grazier will thus disappear and the sole test will be whether the animal is owned and kept in the village or not.

There appears to be considerable uncertainty amongst District Officers as to the extent of grazing to which the right to graze is obtained by payment of the prescribed fee, and it seems desirable that this doubt should be removed. The effect of the existing orders is as shown below :—

(1) In villages in which there is no forest at all the grazing on the revenue waste is ordinarily sold by auction.

(2) In villages in which there is forest of any kind the grazing on the revenue waste is not sold by auction.

(3) The payment of the grazing fees entitles the payer's cattle to graze in open portions of forest proper, in forest pasture and in revenue waste the grazing on which has not been sold by auction, but not in revenue waste in which the grazing has been sold by auction, or in fuel and fodder reserves; if there be any grazing in the latter it belongs to the person to whom the grass is sold for cutting, after the removal of the cut grass.

(4) In the case of residents in a village, the area in which the payer's cattle may graze is—

(a) Forest proper.—The working circle of forest proper to which the lands of the village have contributed (fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another working circle); or, in the case of the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District, the round of which the limits are fixed according to custom.

(b) Forest pasture.—All forest pasture within the district: fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.

(c) Revenue waste.—All revenue waste in which the grazing has not been sold by auction within the district; fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.

(5) In the case of persons not resident in a village, i.e., of those who are commonly known as professional graziers, who wander about with their flocks and herds, the area in which the cattle may graze for the fee paid is in the case of sub-clauses (a) as well as (b)and (c) of clause (4)—all within the forest Circle fresh fees must be paid in another Circle.

The orders issued in Government Resolution of 8th March, 1898, were intended to put a stop to the auctioning of the grazing in revenue waste, but do not seem to have been generally observed. Such auctioning ordinarily results in one or two men monopolizing all the non-forest grazing area and levying from the villagers far higher fees than Government are content to take. The practice should now be everywhere discontinued. This order does not apply to the sale by

AUCTION OF GRASS

for cutting, in the case of kurans and similar areas of special value. Where the amount of revenue waste other than such special areas is insignificant, the grazing on it may be granted free, as, it is understood, is already the practice in some districts; where the quantity is appreciable, and no right to the grazing on it has been acquired by the payment of the general grazing fees, the grazing on the revenue waste should be sold to the village community on payment of a lump sum calculated at the rate of one anna per acre.

In applying to the orders regarding the areas in which the right to graze is obtained by payment of the general fees, the orders contained in paragraph 6 of this Resolution regarding the rate of fee to be charged, "village cattle" should be understood to include the cattle of a village which by custom are allowed to graze in the forest pasture of a village or in the revenue waste, not disposed of under paragraph 3, of a village, neighbouring to their own village and "non-village cattle" should be held to apply only to the cattle of Dhangars and others who by custom pass on from village to village in search of grazing and do not return to their own homes at night.

The enhancement and reduction of the grazing fee to be imposed or granted on account of much or little trespass in forest proper in accordance with the orders in paragraph 4 above may present some difficulty in the case of non-village cattle because of their nomadic habits. It should, however, be found practicable to make the doubling or quadrupling, or the halving or remitting, of the fee apply equally to all cattle, whether village or non-village, admitted to graze in any area in respect to which such alteration of the fees has been ordered.

Except in cases where specific orders to the contrary have been issued, sheep and goats, whether village or non-village, should be excluded altogether from forest proper.

Another difficulty which, it appears, arises in forest administration is the collection and crediting of grazing fees and the payment of village officers' remuneration for collecting them. It is not, in the opinion of Government, possible to make the Forest officers collect fees for grazing on lands which are not in their charge. Village officers must be allowed remuneration on fees which they collect before the prescribed date and not on those which they do not so collect. The present orders on these points should be maintained. It should be understood that where the area in which the cattle of a village are admitted to graze is wholly in charge of the Forest Department, the grazing fees of that village should be collected by the Forest officers; otherwise the collection of grazing fees rests with the village officers, or if a panchayat is constituted under the next following paragraph, with the panchayat.

Further measures should be taken with the object of interesting the people in the care of grazing grounds both within and outside forest proper. Grazing in forest in charge of the Forest Department must be controlled by Forest officers; but it is manifestly desirable that wherever possible they should secure the co-operation of the people in exercising that control. Grazing in areas outside forest proper is in charge of the Revenue Department, which for want of a suitable agency through which to exercise control, has hitherto exercised in fact practically no control at all. In order to supply such an agency the appointment of village panchayats wherever practicable would be a measure of great expediency. Recourse to this measure, for another purpose, has been approved in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No, 4003, dated 26th April, 1909, passed on the Forest Administration Reports for the year 1907-08, which was published for general information. Although the panchayats there mentioned may not have any legal status, there is no reason for anticipating that they will be ineffective on that account. In Section 27 of the Indian Forest Act, Government have the means of giving to such bodies a legal constitution in connection with the management of reserved forests which are in charge of the Revenue Department. It is highly desirable that in any village in which the Collector is satisfied that the material for constituting

A VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

exists, and in which there is an area of forest classed as pasture not so small as to be unsuitable for special arrangements being made for its management, that area should be assigned to the village community under Section 27, Indian Forest Act, and constituted a "village forest." For such a forest the rules to be made by the Local Government should prescribe the forming of a village panchayat to manage the forest on behalf of the community to which it is assigned and the entrusting to the panchayat of the duty of regulating the use of the pasture especially by sheep and goats, the periodical closing of portions of the pasture area, especially in June and July, and the restriction of destructive and wasteful practices. Here once more the grazing fee can be brought into operation as an educative instrument. The fees can be enhanced when the panchayat fails in its duty, and halved or remitted when it does well or excellently. In a village in which the grazing area comprises only forest classed as pasture and revenue waste, and of which the cattle do not by custom resort to any forest proper for grazing, there will be no question of control by the Forest Department. In a village where the grazing area consists of forest proper only, which is in charge of the Forest Department, there can be no panchayat. But in a village in which there is both forest proper open to grazing and also forest classed as pasture, or revenue waste, or both, and in the case of villages of which the cattle are accustomed to resort to the forest proper for grazing, it should be the duty of the Forest officer to seek the assistance of the panchayat in controlling the use by the villagers of the forest proper and it should be the duty of the panchayat to co-operate with the officer in checking trespass in forest proper and especially in closed forest. In the rules to be prescribed under Section 27, Indian Forest Act, it would probably not be desirable to lay down any fixed proportion between the acreage of pasture available and the number of cattle which should be allowed to graze in "village forests"; it would seem preferable to leave the panchayat to do its best for the community in the circumstances existing in the village.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Steps should be taken at once to carry into effect the orders continued in paragraphs 4 to 13 of this Resolution. His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot but think that the arrangements therein prescribed will tend to diminish appreciably the friction which, it is to be feared, at present exists in some places between the Forest Department and the owners of cattle. In order that this matter may be further elucidated he is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the Commissioner, Central Division (who should be the President of the Committee), the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle. The Committee should be requested to report especially on the following points :—

(1) Can any definite reasons be assigned for the very large number of forest offences in the Central Circle? Is there any difference of methods which might help to account for the phenomenon? What remedies can be recommended? Is any re-arrangement of closed areas possible with the object of reducing the temptation to trespass in them? Are there tracts in which the closed areas could profitably be reduced?

(2) Would it be desirable for the Forest Department to have power to administer the conciliatory measures—remissions of fees, grants of free timber, etc., now left wholly or mainly in the hands of the Revenue Department? Would such a change, if adopted in whole or in part tend to popularize the Forest Department and thus to secure for it more co operation on the part of the people?

In examining the first question referred to them the Committee should take into consideration the following facts :—

The figures of prosecutions given in Form 57 of the Forest Administration Report for 1906-07 are as follows :—

New cases of the year relating to grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.

Nasik	...	...	... 1,220
Ahmednagar	...	...	... 1,112
Poona	...	...	... 1,570
Satara	...	...	... 2,212
Sholapur	...	...	... 273
East Khandesh	...	...	... 637
West Khandesh		...	... 282
Dharwar...	...	...	... 41
Belgaum...	...	...	... 274
Kanara	...	...	... 184
Bijapur	...	...	... 288

It appears that the great bulk of prosecutions are for offences in closed forests. The number of prosecutions, however, is far from being proportionate to the closed area. Thus Nasik with a closed area of 163,840 acres has 1,220 prosecutions, while Satara with a closed area of 79,360 acres has 2,212, East Khandesh with a closed area of 204,800 acres has only 637 and West Khandesh with a closed area of 217,600 acres has only 282, hardly more than Sholapur with a closed area of only 7,040 acres.

Again Nasik has (in 1907-08) 46,259 impoundings while Satara has only 15,941, showing that in Satara prosecutions are preferred to impoundings. East Khandesh, however, does with about 16,000 and West Khandesh with about 10,000 impoundings.

The following figures relating to the Central Circle are commended to their notice :—The statistics show a very large decrease of impoundings—those of 1906-07 amounted to only 55 1-2 per cent. of those of 1895-96. They have thus come down by nearly one-half in eleven years. They are still, however, very large in number. The impoundings for trespass in closed forest have come down from 1,96,661 in 1895-96 to 96,012 in 1907-08—a reduction of more than one-half. The impoundings from open forest have been reduced from 1,25,333 to 38,933, that is to say, by nearly two thirds.

The prosecutions, however, have more than trebled; but the great bulk of cases, thirteen-fourteenths, are not taken into Court and, it is understood, were settled by payment of the grazing fees. The numbers which are taken into Court have been reduced by more than a half. Taken as a whole, therefore, there has been marked diminution of severity. Nevertheless, the contrast with the other Circles remains unexplained.

FURTHER MEASURES.

In reporting on the further measures which should be taken, the Committee should give their opinion on the suggestion that specially heavy pound fees should be imposed for trespass in closed forests.

In conclusion, Government desire to observe, in connection with the questions of grazing and the keeping of cattle, that great care should be exercised in giving out revenue waste land occupation, thereby reducing the grazing area outside forests available to the people generally. In the opinion of Government there is not so great need of extension of cultivation as of intensive agriculture in the area already cultivated. The labour and capital expended on bringing under the plough areas now uncultivated, which consist to a large extent of the poorer soils, would in most cases be more profitably employed in improving the cultivation of lands already occupied. Before any assessed waste is granted in occupancy in any locality, the most careful consideration should be given to this point. Beyond the measures now prescribed and any further action which may appear advisable on the report of the Committee, it does not appear necessary to issue at present any orders directed to the encouragement of the keeping of cattle by agriculturists. The cultivators keep as many cattle as they are able to preserve through reoccurring droughts and various forms of cattle disease. When drought occurs Government do their utmost to help the ryots to preserve their cattle; for preservation from rinderpest and other cattle diseases the Civil Veterinary Department—already rendering material help—will be of the greatest assistance when its development and re-organisation, now in hand, is fully carried out. For the proper keeping of cattle it is eminently desirable that the cultivators should be educated to storing fodder for their beasts, to feeding and tending them carefully, and to breeding them from selected bulls. The Agricultural Department is devoting continuous attention to these matters.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," September 23.

Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhiwandi is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 during the period of his deputation to that Court or pending further orders.

Mr. Vasudev Daji Joglekar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon is granted privilege leave on half pay from such date in October as he may be relieved up to the 23rd December inclusive, with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. Parashram Pilaji Pendse, Dewan of Raisingpur Estates in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class within the limits of the Raisingpur Estates.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privillege leave for two months and twenty-one days on full pay and two days on half pay from the 1st October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

The following Officers to be Forth Grade Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests and to do duty in the Circles specified against each name :—Mr. Ramrao Annapa Hemmadi, Southern Circle; Mr. Parmanand Udharam, Sind Circle; S. B. Bendhgiri, Northern Circle; Mr. Vishindas Rambux Mirchandani, Central Circle; and Mr. K. E. Kotwal, Southern Circle.

Mr. Wasudev Govind Joglekar to act as Fourth Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests vice Mr. R. A. Hemmadi confirmed and to do duty in the Central Circle pending further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Baburao Yashavant Nerurkar.

Mr. Baburao Yashavant Nerurkar, on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, as a temporary measure pending relief or further orders.

Mr. Byramji Jehangir, residing at Tarapur, is appointed, with effect from the 1st October, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Mahim Taluka in the Thana District vice Mr. Vikaji Meherjibhai Tarapurvala, deceased.

Mr. Ravji Ramchandra Kale, B.A., LL.B., to be a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Chandulal Jethalal Mehta, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Gadagkar, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S. Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from 22nd October.

Mr. W. R. Maidment, Distillery Inspector, Dharwar, on Rs. 300, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th September and the following acting arrangement has been ordered :—Mr. Hari Ramji Jadhav, Assistant Distillery Inspector, Dharwar, on Rs. 75, to act as Distillery Inspector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Maidment. Malleah Nilkanth Gowdnaik, Havaldar, Dharwar Distillery, on Rs. 15, to act as Assistant Distillery Inspector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Jadhav.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. J. Keess to act as Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, the following acting arrangements have been ordered from the 3rd instant :—

Mr. Kuverji Darasha, Divisional Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 250, to act as Chief Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 300, vice Mr. Keess.

Mr. J. S. Pinto, Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 60, to act as Divisional Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 250, vice Mr. Darasha, with an allowance of Rs. 50.

Mr. Mahomed Yakoob, a Candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 30, vice Mr. Pinto.

Mr. Darasha S. Dastur, District Inspector, Ratnagiri, on Rs. 125, has been reduced to the grade of Rs. 75 from the 4th instant and transferred to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Anjarla Distillery, Ratnagiri District, and the following promotions and transfers are ordered :—

Mr. Manekram N. Dawan, District Inspector, Viramgam, Ahmedabad District, on Rs. 100, and substantive pro tem on Rs. 125 to be inspector on Rs. 125 vice Mr. Dastur, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. E. R. Bomanji, Sub-Inspector, Bombay on Rs. 75, to be Inspector on Rs. 100 vice Mr. Dewan, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Mirza Akber Baig, District Inspector, Peint, Nasik District, on Rs. 100, to be Inspector on Rs. 125 substantive protem. in Mr. N. Bezanji's arrangement (vide paragraph 1 above), continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Dhanji Krishna Teli Distillery Inspector, Anjarla, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 100, to do duty as District Inspector, Ratnagiri, on the same pay.

Mr. Martand A. Vaidya, Sub-Inspector, Bassein, Thana District, on Rs. 50, has been granted two years' furlough with effect from the 8th September and Mr. B. A. Bhiwndiwalla, a Candidate, appointed to act for him on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Mr. W. J. Connell, District A'bkari Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, Dharwar District, on Rs. 200, is transferred to do duty as Inspector, Belgaum Circle,

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Ahmedabad, to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of the talukas of Daskroi and Parantij and Modasa Mahal.

The Malav Rural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, Malav, taluka Kalol, district Panch Mahals, has been registered.

On return from privilege leave Mr. A. B. Spencer, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr. V. Narasinha Swami, Supervisor, is transferred from the Kanara District to the office of the Superintending Engineer, S.D., as a temporary measure.

The election of Mr. Abdulalli Bandealli Pirzade, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Shahada in the West Khandesh District is approved.

The undermentioned gentlemen are nominated councillors of the Kharda Municipality in the Ahmednagar District :—Mr. Mahamad Hanif, A'bkari Inspector, vice Mr. Nanchand Tuljaram Gujar, resigned. Mr. Anant Vithal, Sub-Registrar, vice Mr. Shankar Gopal Nagasulkar, resigned. Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Wadekar, Head Master, vice Mr. Shridhar Narayan Chitnis, resigned. Shaikh Mahamad Hussein, Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, vice Shaikh Lal Shaikh Hussein, resigned. Mr. Damodar Tukaram Bonge vice Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, District Deputy Collector, resigned,

Mr. Hemchand Purushottam is nominated a councillor of the Talegaon-Dabhade Municipality in the Poona District vice Mr. Chintaman Anant Rede, whose seat has become vacant Act III of 1901.

Mr. Shamrao Anant Latkar, acting Huzur Deputy Collector, is nominated a member of the District Local Board, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, resigned.

Mr. Gangadhar Annaji Adwant, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Shamrao Anant Latkar, resigned.

The election of Mr. Ramkrishna V. Padbhidri, B.A., Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Kumta, in the Kanara District, is approved.

Mr. Janardan Shiva Pandit, Pleader, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board, Kumta, in the Kanara District, vice Mr. Pundlik Jettapa, deceased.

THE next half yearly examination in Punjabi for Assistant Commissioners serving in the Punjab, will be held at Lahore on 6th Novembe next.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

REFERENCE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM AND OTHERS VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THIS was a reference made to the High Court for the construction of certain Sections in the Bombay Municipal Act relating to buildings. The plaintiffs were lessees of a piece of land situated on Wodehouse Bridge Road. They were minded to build on the land residential chambers. Plans and specifications were submitted to the Municipality. Situation of some of the closets were objected to by the defendants on the ground that it violated the provisions of Section 251 A, clause (a). It was to the effect that no person should build a closet in such a position as to be "directly over or directly under" any room or part of the building other than another closet or bathing place, bath-room or terrace. In order to meet this objection the plaintiffs made certain alterations in the plans which they submitted were outside the prohibition in the law. The defendants maintained their objection. Now, the question before the Court of Reference was, whether that objection was good in law.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, who answered the reference on behalf of the Court, said that the reference turned on the construction of the words "directly over or directly under." Plaintiffs contended that these meant not only vertically over or under, but also immediately over or under; so that in effect a closet might be built so as to be vertically over or under any part of the building, provided that a bath-room intervened. The defendants on the other hand put a wider construction on the clause, and stated that the words meant in a direct line vertically, "to any height above, or any depth below." The form in which the case was drawn, did not quite follow the order; but the difficulty was removed by the parties giving an assurance through counsel that neither side had any desire to appeal from the decision of this Court, and that the difference between them would be finally settled by the expression of opinion from this Court. On the ground-floor of the building was to be a restaurant. Under the original plans, the bath-room and the closets were to be side by side on the first-floor immediately over the restaurant. When objection was taken by the Municipality, the plaintiffs altered the position, so as to bring the closet immediately over the bath-room, which was immediately over the restaurant. The floors of the bath-room and the closet were built of impervious material, so that there were two impervious floors between the closet and the restaurant. Still, Mr. Robertson, the counsel for the defendants, contended that the closet, ought to be regarded as being immediately over the restaurant; and not the less so, because a small corner of a bath-room intervened. This contention must be disallowed. As to the argument stated to be based on substantial considerations affecting public health, if effect was to be given to the defendants' construction, the Act would apparently be restrictive beyond all reasonable need. The Commissioner must be presumed to have entertained no such apprehension in this case; had he done so, he would have exercised the wider powers of prohibition under Section 246 A of the Act, instead of limiting himself to a technical and manifestly a doubtful objection.

The answer to the reference was that the words should be understood in the restricted sense contended for by the plaintiffs.

Decree accordingly.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

KASEVJI DEWAKHRAM VS. BAI KESSARBAI.

IN this suit the plaintiffs prayed for a decree against the defendant ordering him to forthwith get the lease, and counterpart referred to in the plaint, duly stamped, executed, and registered. The plaintiff's were the executors of Jeikissandas Gangadas, who for a period of three years prior to 1908 had leased out a numble of immovable properties belonging to the estate on contract to a rent-contractor at a certain rent. As the period was coming to a close they issued advertisements in November 1907 for a fresh period of three years. The defendant answered the advertisement by sending a tender on 27th November. It was accepted on 3rd Decemher. According to the terms, the successful tenderer would become the tenant of the plaintiffs with regard to a number of immovable properties upon certain conditions. The defendant entered into possession and received rents, which he paid at the stipulated rates. Correspondence ensued between solicitors of the parties for the preparation of a formal lease. Deferences arose; the defendant failed to execute the lease; the plaintiffs filed this suit for specific performance.

The Lower Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs.

Their Lordships the Judges on appeal thought that the learned Judge, Mr. Justice Davar, was in error in collecting the terms of the contract from evidence other than of the original documents embodying the terms. A formal lease, such as was contemplated in condition 15, would not be prepared until after the lapse of a considerable time required in the ordinary course of legal procedure in this country. The documents in question required registration; and were rightly excluded in the Court below. It was suggested that statements of the defendants' solicitors, occurring in the correspondence before the suit, might be taken to be the secondary evidence of the contents of the registrable documents, under Section 65 (b) of the Evidence Act. These statements however did not amount to admissions of the contents of the documents in question, and even if they did, his Lordship could not in view of Section 2 of the Evidence Act allow them to be used for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Registration Act. The appeal was allowed. The Lower Court's decree was reversed; the suit was dismissed with costs throughout.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MARTANDA AND ANOTHER.

This was a reference made by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik, against the sentence imposed by the Second Class Magistrate, Sinnar, upon the two accused, who were tried for offences punishable under Sections 342 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The case against the first accused was that he compelled a girl of 12 years to live with him for dancing purposes, and that if she refused to dance, he threatened her that she will be forcibly taken to a place called Pangri and married to one Bhankya. She was confined in the room and the evidence of her father showed that she was badly treated by the accused. The first accused was charged with wrongful confinement and the second with abetment thereof. The Second Class Magistrate of Sinnar, who originally tried the case, found both the accused guilty and sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 20, in default, 20 days' simple imprisonment; and the second accused to a fine of Rs. 10. The District Magistrate, in submitting the reference, observed that all the ingredients of a much graver charge under Sections 365 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code, were present in the case and the sentences already imposed by the Second Class Magistrate were absurdly inadequate. He, therefore, requested that the High Court might be moved to quash the conviction and order a retrial on charges under Sections 365 and 366 of the I. P. Code.

Their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, held that the conviction and sentence in the case of each of the accused should be set aside and they should be tried for offences under Sections 365 and 366 before such First Class Magistrate as the District Magistrate would direct.

MR. H. A. Hindmarsh Locomotive, Supdt., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been appointed to the Committee of Management of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee,

SUIT AGAINST SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman,

CHARLES BROWS AND COMPANY THE VS. SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN this suit the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Company the balance of a bill of about Rs. 10,000 in respect of work done and material supplied to s.s. "Lawoe." The full facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said that the greater part of the bill had been paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs and the present contest between the parties were in connection with the balance of Rs. 10,000. After reviewing the evidence in the case, his Lordship awarded the balance due to the plaintiffs with the arbitrator's fees of Rs 1,700 and half the amount of interest and certain costs.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod ordered yesterday that inspection of the account books of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company should be given to applicants, Purshotam Jivandas and Thakersi Gokuldas, for the years 1903-09. The Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad appeared for the appellants.

The Bank of Baroda had sued the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company to recover a sum of Rs. 50,000, His Lordship gave a decree for the amount on behalf of the plaintiff.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Arthur Crawford appeared before his Worship and applied for permission to amend the information filed by him against Mr. Bruce, the author of a novel.

The Court accepted the amendment.

Mr. Crawford stated that the Government had refused to give him the assistance of the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case. He was now going to appeal to the public for funds and all his costs would be guaranteed by a wealthy syndicate.

As to the other question, namely that of justification he had consulted Mr. Branson, Barrister, and it was decided to print the pamphlet, a copy of which would be submitted to his Worship.

REFUSING TO PAY TRAM-FARE.

His Worship delivered judgment in the case in which the Bombay Tramway Company prosecuted Maganlal Narottam Dalal for not paying his fare. Mr. Craigie, Solicitor, with Mr. Paymaster, Pleader, prosecuted. His Worship said that the accused entered the tram-car at the Floral Fountain and proceeded to the Victoria Terminus where he alighted without purchasing a ticket. He was followed by Tram Inspector Simon Moses to whom he said he wished to go to Girgaum. The fact that he alighted without purchasing a ticket was admitted. The accused had put in a ticket showing that he subsequently proceeded to Girgaum in another tram. The accused's defence was that he was in a hurry to catch another tram proceeding from Victoria Terminus to Girgaum. The Magistrate held that the accused could have purchased a ticket if he had chosen to do so before he left the tram at the Junction. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him one rupee.

CAUSING HURT.

Inspector Murray charged one Bhickchand Chintaman with causing hurt to Chhitalal Motiram. The evidence showed that the complainant was seated at the Mumbadevi Temple, when the accused came up to him and asked him to return the five pice which complainant owed him. The complainant gave him half an anna which he had with him, but the accused insisted on being paid the whole amount. When complainant told him he could not do so, the accused assaulted him, giving a blow on his mouth with his fist which knocked out two of his front teeth. The accused was seized and made over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Coroner's Inquiry.

JURY ADDS A RIDER.

MR. G. F. CHALK, the Coroner of Bombay yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Jainudin, a Mahomedan oilman, who died on Tuesday of the injuries received by him on board the Port Trust barge which was carrying out some blasting work in the sea.

The first witness examined was Ibrahim Jainudin, an oilman on board the barge. He said that he was holding the blasting wires on board the rock-drilling barge. The deceased was also holding a blasting wire and was about fifteen paces away from the place where the witness was. There were six persons holding such wires. Shortly after, they were given the order to fire by Mr. Burns. At the time of blasting they all stood on a platform. As soon as they fired, there was an explosion. After the smoke had cleared witness noticed that the deceased was struck by a piece of the platform and by something else. Deceased was picked up and brought ashore where he died. Some portion of the platform was smashed. The explosion took place some distance from the platform which was blown up. Witness could not say how the portion of the platform was blown up. Pieces of wood were seen flying about at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Harry Barnes, Foreman in charge of the barge said after the barge from the place of drilling and after twelve cartridges had been placed in respective holes and after seing that everything was ready for blasting witness had the whistle blown and waited for five minutes. After seeing everything clear witness gave the order to blast all twelve charges at once as usual. The explosion took place and immediately after the explosion confusion followed. After the confusion settled down witness went to see the cause and found that about twelve feet of the stage on the barge had been blown away. Witness could not account for the stage being blown away. Witness thought it would be impossible for it to be blown away by one of the twelve charges, 135 feet away. Witness was positive that the barge was moved from the charges. No explosion took place under the barge Witness thought the platform was blown up by the explosion 135 feet away. The charges were first jammed in the holes. All the charges must go off at once. Witness could not account for the barge being damaged.

There were about nine men on the stage at the time of the explosion. Witness did not think at would be possible for an explosion 135 feet away to blow up the stage. There was nothing on the barge of an explosive nature. After the explosion, witness found a hole on the side of the barge caused by the explosion, through which hole the barge was leaking badly. There was exceptionally heavy charge on Tuesday. It was usual to remove the barge 100 feet from the line of blasting. Witness did not think it was possible for the barge to have been struck by a rock.

VERDICT AND RIDER.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by multiple injuries following an explosion during the blasting operations in the harbour.

The jury added the following rider:

The jury are of opinion that the cause of the explosion and injury to the barge should be further investigated.

SPORTING NEWS.

OOTY HUNT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 23.

THE Cotacamund Hunt Races took place at Ooty race course last evening in the presence of a large gathering of sporting people from the Hills. The card presented six races. All drew fair fields and good racing was witnessed. Lieut-Col H B Walker occupied the Judge's box; Lieut-Col E R C Butler was the Starter and Mr G G D E Gidley acted as Clerk of Scales. The band of the Border Regiment, from Wellington, played a choice programme, and the officers of the Border Regiment were "At Home" on the course. Lovely weather prevailed, and there was a good day's sport.

THE HOBART PARK PLATE.—1 1-2 miles.

Col Desraj Urs' Progress, 13st 4lbs....Capt Heseltine 1
Capt D F Kelly's Sealark, 12st 11lbs.....Owner 2
Major A A Duff's Zelia, 13st 4lbs .....Owner 3

At fall of flag Progress took the lead, and well maintained it till finish. He won the race by ten lengths, seven lengths separating the second and third. The totalisator daid Rs. 3.

THE WILLOWBUND PLATE.

Major A A Duff's Shalto, 12st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Major J. G Dennistoun's Doubleruff, 12st 7lbs Owner 2
Capt the Hon'ble O E Vesey's Slumber, 12st 7lbs 3

Won by four lengrhs; three and a half lengths between the second and third.

The totalizator paid Rs. 8.

THE MAIDEN HUNTER'S PLATE.

Major J G Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 12st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Capt G Heseltine's At Last, 12st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr N Stewart Brown's Swanley, 12st 7lbs...Owner 3

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

The totalizator paid Rs. 4.

COL DESRAJ URS' HUNT PLATE CUP.

Capt G Heseltine's Lorry, 12st 10lbs.....Owner 1
Major A A Duffs' Mahsumata, 12st 4lbs.....Owner 2
Capt E D F Kelly's Haymaker, 12st 4lbs...Owner 3

Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third.

The totalizator paid Rs. 5.

OAKKLANE PLATE CUP.

Capt G Heseltine's Play Boy, 12st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Capt the Hon'ble O E Vesey's Jacktar, 11st 3lbs Mr Nicholson 2
Capt the Hon'ble O E Vesey's Topaz, 10st 7lbs Mr Jarvis 3

Won by half a length; three lengths; separating the second and third.

The totalizator paid Rs. 3.

LADIES' PLATE.

Major J G Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, Capt Phillips 1
Major J G Dennistoun's Double Ruff, 12st Major Duff 2
Mrs B K J Majoribanks' Waybridge 12st . Mr Nicholson 3
Major J G Dannistoun's Ardamine 12st 4lbs Owner 4

Won by one and a half lengths; three lengths between the second and third.

The totalizator paid Rs. 3.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 23.

The following are the results of the second day's Quetta Autumn Races :—

ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Capt Hallowe's Ali Baba 10st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Br

THE AUSTRALIAN EL DORADO.

Tragic Death of a Pioneer.

THE Tanami goldfields, which have recently been discovered by intrepid prospectors in one of the most remote and least accessible portions of the Northern Territory, may some day become a second Kalgoorlie. There are reefs and good alluvial gold as well, and Mr. H. Y. L. Brown the Government Geologist, who has just returned to Adelaide from the far-away field has brought with him some splendid specimens of stone studded thickly with gold. His report on the field has already been made public and it is of a very hopeful character. There are few who have read that brief and business-like communication concerning the position and the prospects of the new El Dorado, who properly appreciate the perils which even a well-equipped official party had to meet in the attempt to penetrate to such a place as Tanami. Over 600 miles had to be traversed by Mr. Brown and his companions, much of it being over an absolutely trackless sand waste, with no shade from the burning sun and with a considerable amount of anxiety as to the location of the waterholes. Mr. Brown started from Port Darwin on April 1, but he did not reach Tanami until May 26, a period of eight weeks being devoted to the journey. He stayed for three weeks on the field, and he did the distance back to the first point of settlement by means of camels in 38 days. If an expedition such as that of Mr. Brown, where no reasonable precaution was omitted, was surrounded by dangers what must be the perils of the ordinary gold seekers who have to get from place to place in the uncharted Never-Never country and to find out the waterholes for themselves! The blacks will offer to lead travellers to water but as Mr. Brown put it in a conversation "You never know whether the spring or rock hole to which the black offers his guidance is two miles away or 200 yards or whether it contains a pannikin full or 1,000 gallons. The man who leaves the track from the known waterholes to follow an aboriginals direction may travel miles out of his way without finding anything worth while and may be utterly exhausted when he returns to his original track."

When Mr. Brown was at Gordon Downs cattle station on his way to Tanami he heard the ghastly story, which has never before been published of the death of Mr. J. Brown, one of the original prospectors of the field. Mr. Brown, with Mr. W. Lawrie and Mr. Latimer, went out from Hall's Creek, in the Kimberley district of Western Australia, searching for auriferous country about three or four years ago, and it was their good fortune to light on Tanami, where they found payable gold and were well rewarded for their previous privations. One or other of the partners made journeys as required from the field to the nearest settlement for stores, and Mr. J. Brown knew the track from Gordon Downs to Tanami. He was a comparatively young man, and had been in the district for some years. He was of an independent spirit and he travelled without the assistance of a blackfellow being confident that he could find his way through the sand and spinifex of the desert waste between Gordon Downs and Tanami without a assistance. He attempted the heroic feat once too often, however, and he paid the penalty of his temerity with his life. The narrative, as told to the Government Geologist, who afterwards passed over the same tract of country, was a ghastly one.

Mr. J. Brown left Gordon Downs for Tanami towards the end of last January with stores for his two partners, Messrs. Lawrie and Latimer. He had a riding horse and a packhorse, the latter being heavily laden with provisions and further impeded by the weight of a wire rope. He had only one waterbag with him, but as a result of the persuasion of the men at the cattle station he consented to take two three gallon drums of water also. He calculated that he had to cross a waterless stage of 75 miles to get to Coomerry, which is about 26 miles from Tanami, but in reality he had to go much further, for the total distance to the goldfield from Gordon Downs by the way he tried to go was quite 130 miles. Mr. Lawrie was at Tanami, and, after waiting for some days after the appointed time for his partner's arrival, he borrowed some camels from Mr. Western, who had an option over the claim, and was busy sinking a shaft to test the country. Then he started on the back track to Coomerry to look for his missing mate.

Mr. Lawrie came on Brown's tracks a good many miles north of Coomerry, and followed them up with a bushman's skill until he was horrified to see his partner's body lying in one of the sand patches between the tufts of spinifex. The unfortunate man, who had been dead for some time, was within six miles of Coomerry and water. With reverent hands Mr. Lawrie dug a grave near the corpse, and buried his mate. There was nothing else to be done.

Mr. Lawrie states that it appeared as though Brown had not died of thirst, for his body was fully dressed, and in the delirium caused by the want of water the victims in their terrible agonies almost invariably strip themselves of their clothes before they die. Judging by the state of the ground Brown seemed to have crawled some distance on his hands and knees, and had struck matches at frequent intervals, evidently while searching for his own old tracks to the Coomerry water. His faithful dog had remained true to his master, and was lying dead beside him. One of the horses—that which Brown had been riding—was also found dead near the same place. The pack horse, however, had wandered for a distance of 26 miles towards the track to Sturt's Creek Mr. Lawrie explains this long journey by starting that rain had fallen, and that the horse, instead of going to Coomerry for water, licked the moisture off the ant heaps. This kept it alive until it was too weak to go on.

Mr. Lawrie thinks that Brown was seized with an attack of fever, and that he was suffering from its effects when he died, for he had travelled twice as far in his aimless wanderings as if he had gone straight to the Coomerry waterhole. He seemed to have been lightheaded by reason of the fever, for he had dismounted from his horse, and was driving the two animals before him for a considerable distance. Mr. Lawrie is of opinion that one cause of his partner's death was the circumstance that he tried to carry too many stores, for there was a burden of 2 cwt. on the packhorse, and it was so heavily laden that it could not travel as quickly as was necessary. The usual method of travelling with horses is to push on through the night and to camp by day, but in this way the distance should have been covered in about two stages.

The Government Geologist and Mr. Murray one of the members of his party, travelled the same way as the dead man had done, and they found the waterless stage from Gordon downs to Coomerry was quite 100 miles. They crossed the unfortunate man's track, and found evidence of the correctness of Mr. Laurie's conjectures. The country in which Brown died is a spinifex desert, the sand lying deep between the tufts. The country is flat, interspersed with low ranges. The only method of steering is by the stars at night and by the old tracks in the day light. Brown was travelling in a direct line for his objective until within six miles of Coomerry, and then he manifestly lost his head. The tragedy occurred in the hottest period of the year—that is about the end of January, and the cause of the sudden aberration might have been sunstroke.

The route traversed by the Government Geologist was from Port Darwin to Wave Hill (330 miles), and thence through Innverway and Mucka stations, a distance of 150 miles to Gordon Downs.

It is stated that the third share of Mr. J. Brown in the Tanami claim was sold after his death at Hall's Creek, in Western Australia, for £1, although it must be now worth a very large sum of money.

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson s 'Paisley Flour 'be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th September give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall during the week was inconsiderable on the whole. Harvesting of early autumn crops is in full swing and later crops are being weeded. Land is being prepared for spring sowings. Standing crops are flourishing everywhere. Cattle are in good condition but cattle disease is reported from twenty-seven districts. Markets are well supplied. Prices have fallen in eighteen districts are almost stationary elsewhere. The number of recipients of valedictory doles in Bahraich are :—on gratuitous relief 2,729. The period of doles ended on the 11th September. Fever is prevalent in many districts.

PUNJAB.

Heavy to good rain has fallen in the Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore divisions as well as in parts of the Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan districts and moderate to light rain in other districts. The heaviest fall(12·13 inches) is reported from Ferozepore. The rainfall was very beneficial on the whole to standing crops which are generally in good condition. Harvesting of certain autumn crops has commenced in some districts and canal irrigated cotton is being picked in Gurgaon. Ploughing for the next spring and sowings of grain, "toria" turnips etc., continue in certain districts. Crops are being damaged by grass-hoppers and some other insects in Ambala, Gujranwala and Shahpur and by rats in Ferozepore. River floods and excessive rain have also damaged crops in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Jhang and Multan. Prizes have shown a decided downward tendency in several districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short water supply continue to be received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain is reported from all districts ranging from 0·09 inch at Peshawar to 1 inch 32 cents at Tank in Dera Ismail Khan, The showers were beneficial to standing crops. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition of crops is, on the whole fairly good in Peshawar and average elsewhere. Bajra crops in Dera Ismail Khan have been wholly damaged by insects. The outturn of fruits and vegetable in Peshawar is average. Water in canals and rivers is sufficient. The health of the people is good but seasonal fever prevails in the Swabi and Charsadda tahsils of Peshawar.

KASHMIR.

The weather was bright except that it was rainy for two days. About 180 square miles have been flooded on either bank of the river and crops have been much damaged in the Kandi circles. Some crops have also suffered from excessive rains. Some difficulty is experienced in procuring fodder in the riverain tracts. Prices of shali and other grains have risen temporarily. There is no disease among cattle.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain fell throughout the Agency. The maximum fall was 4·86 cents in Kishangarh and the minimum 20 cents in Tonk. Standing crops and prospects are good. Harvesting has commenced in the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, Kotah and Bharatpur. Land is being ploughed for spring crops in most places. Damage by insects is reported in parts of Mewar. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of Mewar, Karauli and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are ample. Prices are steady or falling throughout except in Partabgarh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain fell during the week in Baghelkhand. More rain is needed in parts of Indore. The rainfall was general elsewhere. Weeding and preparation of fields for spring crops are in progress. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are falling slightly in parts of Gwalior and Malwa and are stationary but high elsewhere,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather during the week was hot and occasionally cloudy. The mornings and evenings were cool. Light showers not exceeding 92 cents fell in eleven districts. Weeding and harvesting of minor crops and preparation of land for sowing of spring crops are in progress. Resown til in Hoshangabad, juar in Nimar and rice in Chanda and Raipur have been damaged slightly by insects and rust. Crops in parts of the Wun tahsil in Yeotmal became yellow owing to the previous excessive rain. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable; but more rain is required in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur and the principal rice growing districts, especially in Chhattisgarh. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle are doing well. The prices of all food grains remained steady or fell slightly. Juar in Nimar and Buldana, rice in Bhandara and gram in Balaghat fell by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Juar fell by 3 seers in Betul.

Feudatory States.—Sirguja, Jashpur and Korea received rain ranging from 2 1-4 to 3 1-2 inches. Light showers not exceeding 82 cents were received in eight States. More rain is required everywhere, especially in Khairagarh, Sarangarh, and Raj-Nandgaon. Weeding and preparation of land for sowing of spring crops continue. Caterpillars and grass hoppers are causing damage to crops in Kawardha and Sakti. Otherwise the condition of crops is good. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—rice become cheaper by 2-1·2 seers per rupee in Kawardha and by 2 seers in Sirguja and Korea and kodon by 1 seer in Raj-Nandgaon and Kawardha. Prices were steady elsewhere or fell slightly.

HYDERABAD.

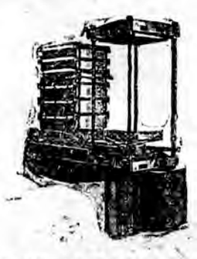
The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 65 cents. Good rain was received throughout the dominions. Two talukas received between 5 and 6 inches ; seven between 4 and 5 inches ; nine between 3 and 4 inches ; twenty-eight between 2 and 3 inches ; thirty-seven from 1 to 2 inches ; and nine talukas under 1 inch. The highest falls were :—6 inches 22 cents and 6 inches 27 cents in the Tuljapur and Owsa talukas respectively of the Usmanabad district ; 6 inches 70 cents in the Mahbubnagar taluka; and 8 inches 13 cents in the Baghat taluka of the Medak district. Koppal in the Salar Jang estate received 1 inch 34 cents. This has improved prospects considerably though more rain is required there for agricultural purposes. Autumn crops are generally fair to good but have suffered to some extent from excess of rain in parts of the Warangal and Gulbarga districts. The harvesting of the crop has begun in parts. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded. Early rice sowings continue in a few places. Lands are under preparation for spring crops which are being sown. The rain during the last three weeks has improved prospects in the Raichur district and has removed anxiety. Fodder scarcity still prevails to some extent in the Lingsugar taluka. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices:—wheat 6 3-4; course rice 7 1-4 and juar 14 1-2 seers per rupee. White juar is selling in Hyderabad City at 13 seers per rupee. Yellow juar is not available, the highest price in districts is 9 seers in Paloncha and Adilabad and the lowest 28 seers in the Nilanga taluka of the Bidar district.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 2,799 a decrease of 21.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING



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BY THE WAY.

ST. GILES'S DAY CUSTOMS.

The association between the feast of St. Giles and partridge-shooting, says a London contemporary, is not very clear at first sight. The Saint of Nismes is variously claimed as the patron saint of cripples, beggars, and lepers. But he is also the saint of the woodland and field, and, though he gave asylum and succour to a hind wounded by the King of France and his hunting party, as he would probably have done to a winged partridge in more modern days, it is, perhaps, not altogether unreasonable that so tender a saint should throw his mantle of patronage over the partridges. St. Giles has a numerous dedication of churches in his honour. Beside the well known fane of Cripplegate, London, and the historic high kirk of St. Giles, Edinburgh, there are 146 dedications in England alone.

WHERE THE SKELETONS WERE FOUND.

Jesus College, where the supposed skeletons of nuns were found, is one of the two great rowing colleges at Cambridge—the other being Trinity Hall—and possesses a beautiful gate-tower with stepped battlements, which forms an original and charming entrance. Archbishop Cranmer was a Fellow of this foundation. The future Reformer lost his fellowship for the love of a barmaid, but continued to reside with his wife, "black Joan," at her aunt's hostelry, The Dolphin. Another famous alumdus of Jesus College was Coleridge, who, like Shelley, Tennyson, and myriads of minor poets, went down without a degree. In the ante-chapel of this metamorphosed nunnery is some magnificent work by Burne-Jones and William Morris.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING IN CANADA.

The effect of the new law on cigarette-smoking by boys is shown in the Canadian trade returns. Although 370 million cigarettes were smoked in Canada during the years, most of them being made in the Dominion, the number of cigarettes smoked shows a decline of thirty millions on the figures for the preceding twelve months. The results are more striking when it is remembered that the Act was in force for only eight months of the year. It forbids the sale or gift of cigarette material to boys of sixteen or less under penalties of from ten to a hundred dollars.

500 DOLS. A WEEK AT THIRTEEN.

That a thirteen-year-old boy should command such an unprecedented salary as 500dols. a week is indeed a notable event. Such, however, is the case with Wilfred Morrison, the boy singer of Toronto, who, "Leslie's Weekly" states, is to be paid that sum by a New York concert company for a tour of the United States, from New York to San Francisco, and thence to Australia, the entire trip to last one year. For that engagement he is to be paid 500dols. a week, the contract to take effect immediately.

A MISERLY CURATE-IN-CHARGE.

Mr. H.M. Pemberton, in a descriptive article in the "Art Journal" on Blewbury, charmingly illustrated by E. Marsden Wilson, tells of the miser, Morgan Jones, who was once curate-in-charge at that place. He died worth £50,000, and some curious stories are given of his economy. It is said he wrote his sermons on pieces of paper torn from the walls, and was obliged to lie in bed while his one shirt was being washed. On one occasion, when walking in in the fields he saw an old scarecrow surmounted with a hat, the brim of which was sound. Jones seized the hat, and tearing the tattered brim from his own replaced it by that of the scarecrow. It is doubtful if his hat was improved by the change. His coat of many tatters is still in existence and is kept in remembrance by 'photographs which are sold in the neighbourhood.

THE PREPONDERANCE OF TOWN-DWELLERS IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia, as in England, people flock to the towns. Mr. E. A. W. Gisborne, of Tasmania, in an article in the current "Empire Review," mentions that Melbourne, with its 538,000 inhabitants, contains no less than 43·11 per cent. of the population of Victoria ; Adelaide 45·41 of that of South Australia. The six capital cities contain 1,519,841 people, or 36·21 of the whole population of the Commonwealth If we include the other towns, numbering almost eighty, each of which possesses more than 3,000 inhabitants—a number relatively equal to nearly 30,000 in England—we find that out of the 4 1-4 million people in Australia nearly 2 1-2 million consist of town-dwellers.

BIG CANADIAN CHEQUES.

When the Dominion Coal Company recently issued its cheque for 2,750,000 dols. on the Bank of Montreal to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in part payment of damages for breaking the old ninety-nine year coal contract, the cheque was, the "Canadian Courier" states, the largest that ever passed between any two Canadian industrial concerns. There are not many Canadian companies that could conveniently get a marked cheque for such an amount, but then most of the money the Coal Company gave the Steel Company had been received from the Steel Company as excess price for coal, and the money had been kept in a special account pending the final decision of the Privy Council.

THE LARGEST.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway goes the honour of having drawn the largest cheque that has ever passed through a Canadian bank, and it was drawn on the Bank of Montreal in favour of the Quebec Government for 7,000,000dols., and was in payment of certain lines of railways. It is seldom that cheques for more than 1,000,000dols, go through any of the Canadian banks, the only occasion being when some particularly large deal is put through, such as when the old Royal Electric crowd of Montreal purchased the Lachine Hydraulic and Light Company. Every six months the Canadian Pacific puts in a cheque for over 4,000,000dols. at the Bank of Montreal to provide for the payment of the half-yearly dividends on the stock.

A "BLANCO POSNET" PARALLEL.

The performance of "Blanco Posnet" in Dublin, in order to escape the official prohibition of London, reminds us of a very similar affair a hundred and forty years ago. Macklin's play "The Man of the World" was refused licence by Capell. as it contained in the personage of Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, a bitterly satirical attack on the Scottish character. Yet the play was frequently and triumphantly produced in Dublin, and "under the immediate patronage and with the full approval of the Lord-Lieutenant."

THE RETURN OF THE GULLS.

Every year the seagulls that make their winter home in London seem to return earlier, writes a correspondent. Within the last few days quite a number of these welcome visitors have put in an appearance as high up the river as Battersea Bridge, the earliest arrival of all being noted during the first weeek of August near Waterloo Bridge. There has been a notable increase in the birds, which must now visit London in thousands every season, since people began to feed them with such liberality.

"KING LEAR."

When shortly "King Lear" is produced at the Haymarket Theatre, it will be almost seventeen years since its last revival in London. Sir Henry Irving then presented it at the Lyceum. "King Lear" has been played by most of our great actors, but the version best known to the play going public for upwards of a century was Nahum Tate's curious adaptation, first played in 1681, in which Edgar and Cordelia are lovers and everything ends happily. Not till 1834 was Shakespeare's text rescued and restored to the 'stage by Kean. It may be interesting to note that "King Lear" once came under the ban of the Censor. Its performance was forbidden at the time when George III. was insane.

"PAINFUL CLEANLINESS."

From a Vienna paper:—Comfortable pension for English visitors; good kitchen with Continental eatables, or plain rosbeef with pottats for some prices; nice sleeping rooms with open windows ; painful cleanliness ; numerous extraordinary references.

THE THREE DEGREES.

A recent discussion concerning titles and forms of address recalls a good story by Judge Rentoul, one of the best of raconteurs. A certain squire always insisted on being addressed as such and his eldest son was equally punctilious on being spoken of as the squireen. A caller one day being told that both the Squire and Squireen were out, asked for a younger son, and was assured in all solemnity by the gardener that "thesquirt" was also out.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A DRURY LANE DRAMATIST.

Very varied and full of ups and downs has been the career of Mr. Cecil Raleigh, who once more is found in welcome collaboration with Mr. Henry Hamilton and Mr. Arthur Collins in the production of Drury Lane's autumn drama, "The Whip." His father, Dr. F. J. Rowlands, was one of the first of the gentleman-trainers, of whom the late Captain Machell was the great exemplar, and as a boy Mr. Raleigh was allowed to run loose in a racing stable never going to any school, public or private, or receiving any education in the ordinary sense of the term. He had, however, a natural taste for mathematics, while from his mother he inherited a strong literary bent, and at the age of sixteen, the future Drury Lane dramatist earned his first guinea as a writer. This was from the "Globe," and the subject of the article was—naval architecture!

UPS AND DOWNS.

His father dying, Mr. Raleigh found himself at a "loose end." He tried to carry on the stable, but without success, and having done a lot of acting as an amateur, he went on the stage in one of Frank Cellis' opera companies. Then he became assistant-manager to Miss Kate Lawler at the Royalty Theatre, afterwards holding a similar position under Miss Kate Santley. And then everything went wrong, and he was "down," very much "down" Among the friends of his boyhood, however, had been Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, and Mr. Raleigh wrote to him asking for work in "Vanity Fair" then owned by Mr. Bowles. The letter was mislaid, and eight weary months elapsed before he wrote much for "Vanity Fair" on racing topics, eventually becoming that paper's dramatic critic, a post he held for many years,

DRAMATIC BEGINNINGS.

Possibly Mr. Raleigh would never have been heard of as a dramatist, but for a chance meeting with Mr. R. C. Carton at a hatter's. They had known each other in the days when they were both actors ; Mr. Carton was looking out for a play for a touring company, and mentioned the fact. Like most journalists Mr. Raleigh had a play in his hat, and next day he went down to Acton and read it to Mr. Carton, only to be told that it was no good. Still, Mr. Carton said that he had the dramatic instinct, and the upshot of the interview was collaboration, and "The Great Pink Pearl."

AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

"The Great Pink Pearl" was refused by every manager in London, and in despair the authors produced it themselves at a matinee at the old Olympic Theatre. Before the first act was over they had a dozen offers for it, and disposed of it there and then for £500 down and a substantial royalty. The play over, Mr. Raleigh went to his club, where, worn out with the excitements of the day, he presently fell asleep. Waking at last, he was going out of the room when he stopped to glance at a paper, which happened to be his old friend the "Globe." As he scanned the news, it struck him as strangely familiar he seemed to have read it all before. He glanced at the date on the paper, and then the appalling conviction broke upon him that he had merely dreamed that "The Great Pink Pearl" had been produced with overwhelming success; that is the date of the paper showed the matinee was for the next day. It was an awful moment. But could it be true; beckoning to a passing waiter, Mr. Raleigh said, or rather gasped to him: "Charles, come here; is there—is there anything wrong with this paper!' And then like manna from Heaven came the waiter's apologetic reply, "Good gracious, sir, I can't think how I came such a mistake. I've forgotten to change it—the only one in the room. It's yesterday's paper."

"THE DERBY WINNER"

Mr. Raleigh's connection with Sir Augustus Harris and, indirectly; Drury Lane began when Sir Augustus desired him to write a ballet for the Palace Theatre. This work, "London to Paris," was successfully produced, and a second ballet was commissioned and written, but never saw the light, for meanwhile Harris had abandoned the Palace. However, he asked Mr. Raleigh to call on him at the "Lane," and there and then introduced him to Mr. Henry Hamilton—an unnecessary formality, as they had been actors together—and suggested that they should collaborate in Drury Lane drama. Hamilton said Sir Augustus, would supply pathos and the literary touch, Raleigh humour and crisp dialogue, and then with customary briskness he added, "Come along, boys, what's to be the subject? Mr. Raleigh protested that this was rather "sudden," but Harris waved away the objection saying that they must have plenty of plots in their heads. Then, struck by an afterthought. he added, "By the way, Raleigh, you remember that second ballet you did for me? There was a good idea in that. Why not turn it into a play." And from the unproduced ballet was written "The Derby Winner," the first of a long and successful series of thrilling dramas.

METHODS OF WORK.

Mr, Raleigh is a man of method. His desk is stored with notebooks filled with jottings and ideas of all kinds. Some may never be used, but the majority come in sooner or later, for when a new drama is to be written, out come the notebooks, and they are carefully gone through, a suggestion for a scene being taken from one, a hint for a spectacular effect from another, and so on until gradually the whole gigantic fabric of a Drury Lane drama is pieced together, only to be pulled down, and pulled down again and again, for the "builders," despite the vast resources of Drury Lane, are ever faced with the problem of getting a "quart' into a pint pot. The collaboration of Mr. Raleigh and Mr. Hamilton has been ideal, not only in its personal aspects, for never a cloud has passed between them, but in its results. Mr. Hamilton is the literary partner of the firm, Mr. Raleigh, the "practical man," and here is a striking example of his methods. As originally written, a sentence in "The Derby Winner" ran as follows : "I met Lady——on the moor just now, and she passed me with the merest inclination of her head." "No," said Mr. Raleigh to his partner, "that won't do. She didn't say anything of the kind. What she did say was, 'I met Lady——on the moor just now, and she cut me dead—curse her!'" The one was literature, the other—drama.

REGINALD SOMERVILLE.

The composer of the new Swedish opera for the Savoy, Mr. Reginald Somerville, has for many years been known to concert-goers in Paris and Rome as well as in London as a writer of melodies for the drawing-room of the "matinee musicale." In the days gone by, writes a London correspondent, I always looked upon him as of the Isadore de Lara school with Tosti ambitions. His compositions, conceived in the de Lara manner, didn't seem to want to stop there. From the anæmic and namby-bamby they broke away into the robust and manly. It was always a pleasant change when they did that.

A STYLE OF HIS OWN.

As he grew older or less young (for he cannot be more than forty to-day), the Savoy's latest composer developed a style of his own. I was going to say that he contracted Frank Lambertitis and Guy d'Hardelot is, but that would not have been fair, seeing that my old young friend published several short songs with note-of-interrogation tails to them long before Frank Lambert and Guy d'Hardelot were in print. As with music, so with his tennis. He was always uncertain about the score at the finish of a game, There was always the note of interrogation at the end. I noticed that when, as big boys, we played singles in his father's garden at Hampstead—artistic Hampstead, where all the big painters, writers and musicians have either come from or gone to. Reginald Somerville has come from. But according to all accounts, there will be little reason for quarrelling with his score at the Savoy. He has become a big composer now, one of the musicians who "count" (though they all do, I've heard especially when they are teaching) ; and my somewhat frivolous remarks about the Reginald Somerville of say, 1888 do not apply to the Reginald Somerville of 1909.

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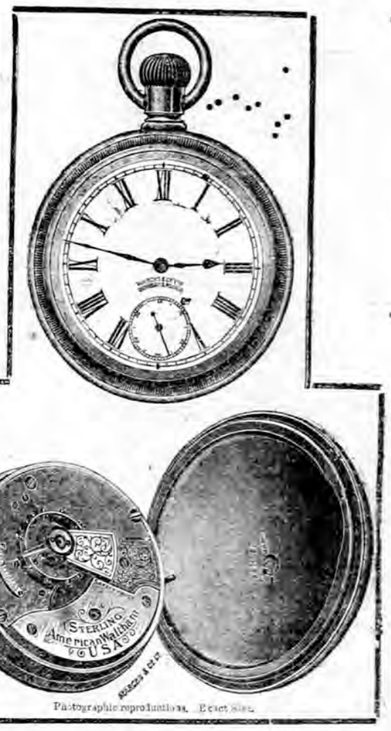

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS for flying will be our next innovation, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. And why not? Where men fly women are sure to follow, and the "aviatress" will need pretty and practical clothing. I can imagine such a costume, with a dainty bonnet of the old-world type, lined, let us say, with swansdown. Things light, soft, and warm will be in great demand. The dress must be compact, for we cannot have spreading skirts in an aeroplane. But doubless vanity—woman's eternal vanity—will hold its own even in the clouds. The motoring bonnet is creeping into everyday wear. It is (let every woman know the worst) quite impossible for any woman over thirty, but what a charming frame for a pretty, fresh young face. It is so deceptively simple—so wickedly demure. Let girls adopt it by all means. It will match the 1839 dresses with gathered bodies and quaint little fichus. With a flowered muslin or a lingerie dress it spells perfection.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

We are busy just now trying to probe the mystery of future fashions. At one house they swear by the very long coat ; at another they have decided in favour of the three-quarter coat, which will allow of the draped skirts. Ask me not, fair readers, to draw upon my imagination. I am here to tell you—facts ! My own private opinion is that we shall have coats both long and three-quarter to allow of short and long dresses. We may—nay, I think we shall—have the redingote with and without hip seams. The redingote, 1830, with its open fronts and wide revers was one of the most charming imaginable, and I think very possibly may be revived. With this we might have some of the large bonnets of the period—those fascinating cabriolets in whose capricious brims the "Pamelas" and "Clarissas" of the period ensconced their 'chichi" ringlets. Look up the fashions of the days of Henri II., Louis XIII., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. for the modes to come. Dip into the Directory, skim the days of 1830, and rest assured that fashion, like a butterfly, will cull the best from each of those periods to be laid on Beauty's shrine. And the Greeks—I had forgotten the pointed tunics, which hang peplum-wise in deep, sharp points on either side over a flowing underskirt.

FOR COUNTRY WEAR.

Many of the latest overskirts show deep points crossing in front. The usual short trotteur must measure four yards rounds the hem. The materials are very thin, and the materials are let in "en-bretelles" from shoulder to hem in the new soutane gowns, which are really just like the old ones, except that they are pleated into a waistband, forming almost a sloping line at the sides. The front forms a wide box-pleat. The greatest trouble just now is to get anything original. So keen are the dress makers in quest of "ideas," that as soon as something new appears it is snapped up at once and assimilated for the use of the general public.

HAIRDRESSING.

We are beginning to dress what locks the curling tongs have left us "a la stet chatelaine." As our skirts grow wider, our hairdressing grows flatter and more classical in its lines. The outline of the head is at least visible, and this is a comfort in itself. The hats have once more renounced their bandeaux, and as the hairdressing is more simple our hats bury our heads and faces until it is a puzzle where to find the face!

SEAGULLS AS HAT TRIMMING.

The large lace bows have proved to us how charming hats can be made to look without the aid of those cruel hard bird's wings. Ribbons, too, are being used in millinery; ribbons of satin or gauze brocaded with the loveliest of velvet flowers in gorgeous colouring. Apart from the unmanliness and cruelty that makes women sport the dead bodies of our feathered friends on their hats nothing can be more unbecoming than wings or birds in millinery. Seagulls are, it seems, the latest fad, but I think the beautiful creatures that waltz and circle so gracefully over the water look simply odious on a straw hats A hat in itself is an unbeautiful object; it required the skill of a clever milliner to make; it as becoming as a mantilla or an Indian lady's head drapery. It should be picturesque and represent an epoch. It is perhaps at its best as a turban toque or a Gainsborough beplumed with ostrich feathers, but as a perch for a stuffed bird it is horrible. One would think sometimes that feminity was rebellious to civilisation. All white yokes and blouses are quite on the wane, but we shall have some lovely novelties in presently, of which more anon.

The Doctor Speaks.

A well-known and experienced physician recently said : "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."

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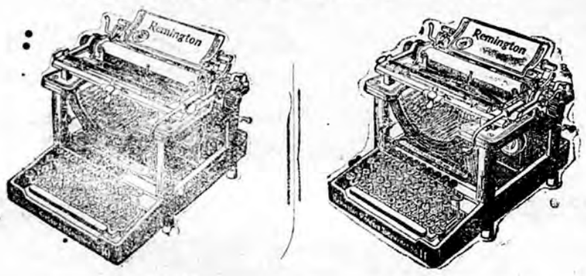

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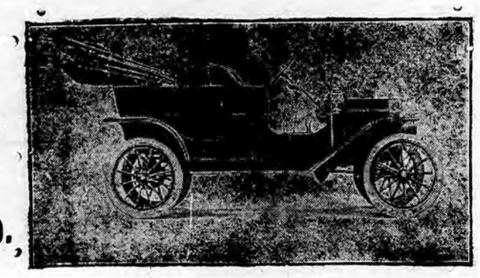

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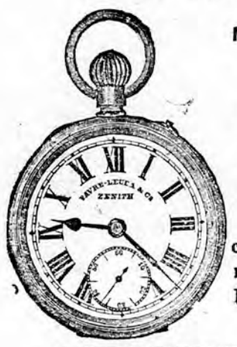

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